ENGLAND'S Remarques:

Giving an Exact Account of the Several *Shires*, *Counties*, and *Islands* in *ENGLAND* and *WALES*.

In every of which you have

I. How the County is bounded.

II. The Length, Breadth, and Circumference.

III. The Temperature of the Air, and Fertility or Barrenness of the Soil.

IV. What Commodities each Shire or County affordeth.

V. In what Diocess, and how many Parishes in it.

VI. The Number of Parliament-Men, Hundreds, and Market-Towns.

VII. In every Shire you have the Name of the City or Shire-Town, with the Latitude thereof, and how it bears, with the reputed and measured distance of the same from *London*, the Road to the same; how Governed, and the Coat of Arms, and what other things are therein Remarkable.

VIII. You have the Names of such Noble Families as have been Dukes or Earls of each County since their first Constitution.

IX. Whatsoever is Eminent or Remarkable thorow-out the whole Kingdom.

To which is added a Travelling Map, describing the Principal Roads thorow-out England.

London, Printed for *Langley Curtis* in *Goat-Court* upon *Ludgate-Hill*, and sold by *Tho. Mercer* at the *Half Moon* under the South-east Corner of the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*. 1682.

TO THE READER.

THE Apophthegme of Chilo, *One of the Seven Wise-Men of* Greece (Noſce teipſum) *was not unworthily Conſecrated to* Apollo *at* Delphos. *None being a competent Judge of others, who doth not firſt* know himſelf; *and no perſon can judge of another* Countrey, *unleſs he knows his Own: Therefore* Noſce Patriam *is as neceſſary an Adage (eſpecially to thoſe whoſe Ample Fortunes and Natural Inclinations call them into* Foreign Countreys) *As* Chilo's *APOPHTHEGME is to all*

Perſons whatſoever. Many in th
Age travel into France, *and oth*
Adjacent Countreys, *and perha*
at their Return are able to give y
an Account how many Provinces, *&*
are contained in the Countrey *th*
have Travelled, when at the ſam
time they ſcarce know any more La
in England *than their Fathers*
their own Inheritance. But here (
in a Map) you may at firſt Vie
give an Account of any thing Remar
able in England, *be the Queſtio*
asked either in England *or* Foreig
Parts ; *Which by peruſing this Litt*
Manual *you will ſoon find.*

Y. C

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Of

PART OF SCOTLAND

PART OF IRELAND

THE ISLE OF MAN

IRISH SEA

THE BRITISH SEA

THE GERMAIN OCEAN

PART OF FRANCE

Counties N°	Names.	Counties N°	Names.
1	Bark.sh	27	Nxfoed.sh
2	Bedford.sh	28	Rutland.sh
3	Buckingham.sh	29	Shrop.sh
4	Cambridge.sh	30	Somerset.sh
5	Cheshire.	31	Stafford.sh
6	Cornwall.	32	Suffolk.
7	Cumberland.	33	Surray.
8	Derby.sh	34	Sussex.
9	Devon.sh	35	Warwick.sh
10	Dorset.sh	36	Westmorland.
11	Durham.	37	Wilt.sh
12	Essex.	38	Worcester.sh
13	Glocester.sh	39	York.sh
14	Kant.sh	40	Anglesey.Isl
15	Hertford.sh	41	Brecknock.sh
16	Herefod.sh	42	Cardigan.sh
17	Huntington.sh	43	Carnarvan.sh
18	Kent.	44	Carmarden.sh
19	Lancashire.	45	Denbigh.sh
20	Leicester.sh	46	Flint.sh
21	Lincoln.sh	47	Glamorgan.sh
22	Middlesex.	48	Merioneth.sh
23	Norfolk.	49	Monmouth.sh
24	Northampton.sh	50	Montgomery.sh
25	Northumberland	51	Pembroke.sh
26	Nottingham.sh	52	Radnor.sh

A Scale of 60. English Miles.

An Exact Map of England with the Roads from London, to all the other parts of this Kingdome.

T. Cross Sculpsit

It is divided into Twenty Hundreds, *viz.*

Farington.	*Faircroſſe.*
Ganfield.	*Braye.*
Hormer.	*Reading.*
Oake.	*Charlton.*
Wanting.	*Sonning.*
Shrivenham.	*Cookham.*
Lainborn.	*Wargrove.*
Kentbury.	*Bernerſh.*
Weſtiſle.	*Ripleſſmore.*
Morton.	*Theale.*

And in theſe Hundreds are Twelve Market-Towns, viz.

Abbington M. *and* Fr.	*Eaſt-Iſley* W.
Wallingford Tu. *and* F.	*Newberry* Th.
Faringdon Tu.	*New-Windſor* Sa.
Ockingham Tu.	*Wanting* Sa.
Maiden-Head W.	*Reading* Sa.
Hungerford W.	*Lainborne.*

This Shire hath formerly had in it ſix Caſtles, of which there now remains only that magnificent one of *Windſor*, one of his Majeſties Palaces —— In this Caſtle the Victorious Prince *Edward* the third was born ——— In it is inſtituted the moſt honourable Order of the Garter of St. *George*, a ſignal of Martial Proweſs——— *And in the Chappel of this Caſtle there lye interred the Bodies*

Bodies of Henry *the* 6. Edward *the* 4th. Henry *the* 8th *and (as is ſuppoſed) of King* Charles *the Firſt.* The firſt Inſtitution whereof was in *Anno Dom.* 1350. And thoſe that firſt received the order were,

Edward the 3d.
Edward Prince.
Henry Duke of *Lancaſter.*
Tho. Earl of *Warwick.*
Captain *de Bonch.*
Ralph Earl of *Stafford.*
W. Mountecut E. of *Sal.*
Roger Mert' Earl of *March.*
John de Liſle Knight.
Tho. Burwaſh K.
Jo. Beauchamp K.
John de Mohun K.
Hugh Courtney K.
Tho. Holland K.
John Grey K.
Ri. Fitz-Simon K.
Miles Stapleton K.
Tho. Wall K.
Hugh Wrothſley K.
Nele Loring K.
John Chandos K.
James de Andley K.
Otho. Holland K.
Henry Eme King.
Zanchet Dabridg
Will. Paganell K.

The Chief Town is *Reading*, lying in the Latitude of 51 degrees, 28 min. And Weſt from *London*, and is diſtant therefrom 32 Miles, *viz.* To *Cole-Brooke* 15, to *Maiden-head* 22, to *Reading* 32, but by more accurate and late Admeaſurement, it is found to be 44 Miles, diſtant from *London.*

The Town of *Reading* is Governed by a Mayor and Aldermen.

The Arms of the County: The Field is *Argent* three Caſtles Gules, over the middlemoſt a Buck Face erect of the ſecond Horned *Or*,---On a chief Vert, between the Bucks Horns the Arms of *England* and *France* Quartered.

Remarkable things in this Shire.

In the year of our Lord 1387. And in the 11 year of *Richard* the 2d. At *Radcot-bridge*, *Tho* Duke of *Gloceſter*, the Earls of *Arundel*, *Warwick*, *Derby* and *Nottingham*: Encountered with *Robe* *Vere* Duke of *Ireland*, maintained againſt them b King *Richard* the 2d. Where the ſaid Duke wa put to flight, who with ſwimming over the *Tham* hardly eſcaped drowning. In this Encounter i the Dukes behalf Sir *Tho. Molineux* Conſtable *Cheſter*, with many others loſt their lives.

In the year 1100. At *Enchamſteed* in this ſhir a Well boyled up with ſtreams of Blood for 1 days together, the Water of this Spring makin red all other Water where it came.

In this Shire is the Vale of *White-Horſe* one the Fruitfulleſt Vales of *England*.

Bedford-ſhire.

THis Shire is bounded on the Eaſt by *Hertford-ſhire* and *Cambridge-ſhire* ——— On the Weſt by *Buckingham-ſhire* ——— On the South by *Hertford-ſhire* ———On the North by *Northampton-ſhire* and *Huntington-ſhire.*

It containeth in length 24 miles ——— in breadth 12 miles ——— in Circumference 72 miles.

The Air in this Shire is very Temperate and hath very plenteous Soyl in the *North* part thereof, occaſioned by the watering of the River *Ouſe*, which often overfloweth it, the *Southern* part is not ſo fertile, but is made to be ſo by induſtry, and it yieldeth the beſt Barley in *England*,—— The Country is generally Champion, but in many places intermixed with Meadow and Paſture-grounds.

The Chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Butter, Cheeſe and Poultry.

It is in the Dioceſs of *London*, and hath in it 116 Pariſhes, and out of this Shire are elected 4 Members to ſit in Parliament,

Knights 2 | *Bedford* 2

It is divided into Nine Hundreds, viz.

Stodden.	*Biggleſwad.*
Willy.	*Cliſton.*
Barford.	*Flitt.*
Redbornſpike.	*Manſhead.*
Wixamtree.	

And in theſe Hundreds are 10 Market-Towns, viz.

Luton, Monday.	*Ampthil*, Th.
Bedford, Tu. *and* Sa.	*Woburn*, Fr.
Leighton, Tu.	*Shefford*, Fr.
Biggleworth, Tu.	*Tuddington*, Sa.
Dunſtable, Wed.	*Patton*, Sa.

In this Shire were ſome Caſtles, viz. *Woodhill*, *Eaton*, *Timsford* and *Ampthil*, an Honour now belonging to the Crown.

The Chief Town in this Shire is *Bedford*, lying in the Latitude of 52 degrees 10 m. and bears N. W. by N. from *London*, and is diſtant therefrom 40 Miles, *viz.* Thus, From *London* to *Barnet* 10. To St. *Albans* 20. To *Luton* 28. To *Barton Clay* 33. To *Bedford* 40. but by a more accurate Admeaſurement it is found to be 48 miles diſtant from *London*.

Through the Town of *Bedford* runneth the River *Ouſe*, having a Stone-bridge over it ——— This Town is governed by a Major, Two Bayliffs, two Chamberlains; a Recorder, a Town-Clerk and 3 Serjeants with Maces.

The Arms of the Town of *Bedford*, is a Demy-Eagle, the Wings diſplayed over a Caſtle upon a Hill, all Proper.

The

The Names of thoſe honourable Families which have the Titles of Dukes and Earls of *Bedford*.

John Plantaginet. } *Dukes.*
George Nevell. }

Ingelram Covey. } *Earls.*
John Ruſſell. }

On New-years day 1399 (juſt before the War between the two Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter* began) the above mentioned River *Ouſe* ſudainly ceaſed its Courſe, and ſtood ſtill, ſo that men did paſs three Miles together on foot in the depth of the Channel, and backwards the Waters ſwelled up to a very great height.

It is ſtoried that once in *Bedford* Town K. *Offa*'s Leaden Tomb hath often appeared to ſuch that look not after it, but to them that ſeek for it, it never appears.

At *Aſpel Gowiz* in this Shire near *Woburn*, is a certain Earth which turneth Wood into Stone, and that a Wooden Ladder was to be ſeen in a Monaſtery neer adjoyning, which having lain a good while covered with this Earth, was digged out again all ſtone.

Dunſtable a Town in this Shire ſtanding upon a Chalkey-Hill, hath 4 ſtreets in it, and in each of them a Pond, which are fed only with Rain (for they have not a Well in the Town leſs than 24 Cubits deep) and yet theſe Ponds are never dry.

Buckingham-Shire.

THis Shire is bounded on the East by *Bedford-ſhire* and *Hertford-ſhire* —— On the West by *Oxford-ſhire* ——— On the South by *Berk-ſhire* ——— And on the North by *Northampton-ſhire* and *Bedford-ſhire*.

It containeth in Length 39 Miles ——— In breadth 18 ——— and in Circumference 138.

The Air in this Shire is very pleaſant, wholeſome and temperate, yielding good content, both to mind and body. ——— The ſoyl is Rich, Fat and Fruitful, yielding abundance of Graſs, Corn, and Cattle, for it maintains an infinite number of Sheep whoſe Fleeces are much admired for their fineneſs through the whole *Turkiſh* Empire.

The Shire is chiefly divided into two parts by the Chiltren Hills which run through the Middle thereof —— The Vale below is Plain and Champion, a Clay ſtiff and rough Soyl, naked of Wood, but abounding in Meadow, Paſture, and Tillage.

It is in the Dioceſs of *London*, and hath in it 185 Pariſhes, and out of this Shire are Elected Four

Fourteen Members to sit in Parliament.

Knights	2	*Agmondesham*	2
Buckingham	2	*Wendover*	2
Cheping-Wiccomb	2	*Merlow*	2
Aylesbury	2		

It is divided into Eight Hundreds, viz.

Newport.	*Aylesbury.*
Buckingham.	*Burnham.*
Coſtowe.	*Diſborough.*
Aſhenden.	*Stocke.*

And in theſe Hundreds are 15 Market-Towns, viz.

Oulney, Mond.	*Ivingoe*, Fr.
Amerſham, Tu.	*High Wickham*, F.
Cole-brooke, W.	*Buckingham*, S.
Cheſham, W.	*Newport*, Sat.
Winſlow, Th.	*Alisbury*, Sa.
Wendover, Th.	*Risborough*, Sa.
Baconfield, Th.	*Great Marlow*, Sa.
Stony Stratford, Fr.	

This Shire hath been ſtrengthened with 4 Caſtles now all demoliſhed.

The Chief Town in this Shire is *Buckingham*, lying in the Latitude of 52 degrees 2 minutes, and bearing from *London* N. W. by W. and is diſtant therefrom 44 Miles, *viz.* From *London* to *Acton* 6. To *Uxbridge* 15. To *Amerſham* 24. To

Wendover 30. To *Aylesbury* 34. To *Buckingham* 44. but by more accurate Admeasurement 60 Miles. This Town is pleasantly seated upon the River *Ouse*, which circuites the Town on every side saving the North, and over it are 3 Stone-Bridges ———

The names of these Honourable Families who have born the Titles of Earls of *Bedford*.

Walter Gifford, Earl.
Richard Stanbow, Earl.
Thomas of *Woodstoke*, Earl.
Humphry Stafford, Earl.

The Town of *Buckingham* is governed by a Bailiff, and 12 Principal Burgesses.

The Arms of the Town of *Buckingham* is Party per Pale, Gules and Sable, over all a Swan Argent Crowned and chained Or.

Remarques in this County.

There is little remarkable in this Shire, only in it grows abundance of Beech in the Chalky part of it, ——— The Sheep bred in the Vales have exceeding fine Fleeces, and where their Land is worn out (as about *Marlow*) they inrich it again by Chalking of it, so that it bears Corn abundantly.

Cam-

Cambridge-Shire.

IS bounded on the East by *Suffolk* and *Norfolk* —— On the West by *Bedford-shire* and *Huntington-shire* —— On the South by *Essex* and *Hertford-shire* —— And on the North by *Lincoln-shire*.

This Shire containeth in Length 35 Miles —— In Breadth 20 Miles —— And in Circumference 130 Miles.

Cambridge-shire cannot be commended for a serene or wholesome Air, especially the Northern parts thereof, for that the Fens do so infect the Air thereabout.

Their chief Commodities are Cattle, Malt and Saffron.

It is in the Diocess of *Ely*, and hath in it 163 Parishes —— And out of this Shire are elected to sit in Parliament.

Knights	2	*Town of* Cambridge.	2
University of Cambridge.	2		

It

It is divided into Seventeen Hundreds, *viz.*

Wisbich.	*Northstowe.*
Girvij or *Wichford.*	*Chesterton.*
Ely.	*Papworth.*
Staplehow.	*Stow.*
Cheveley,	*Wetherlee.*
Raddesley.	*Arningford.*
Stane.	*Tripelow.*
Chelford.	*Witlesford.*
Flendish.	

And in these Hundreds are Eight Market-Towns, *viz.*

New-Market, Tues.	*March,* Frid.
Caxton, Tues.	*Cambidge,* Saturd.
Royston, Wed.	*Wisbich,* Saturd.
Linton, Thurs.	*Ely,* Saturd.

The Principal Town in this Shire is *Cambridge*, which (as *Robert de Reymington* tells us) was made a University in the Reign of King *Edward* the First; but far more ancient, if it be true that is said, it was built by *Cantabar* a *Spaniard*, 375 years before the Birth of Christ. However,

This University is situate in the Latitude of 52 deg. 12 min. and lies N. by E. from *London*, and is distant therefrom 44 Miles: As from *London* to *Waltham* 12 Miles; to *Ware* 20. to *Puckeridge* 25. to *Barkway* 32. to *Cambridge* 44.—But by a more accurate Admeasurement, the distance of *Cambridge* upon the Road is 52 Miles.

The

The University of *Cambridge* consisteth of these several Colledges and Halls, *viz.*

Colledges and Halls	Founded by	*Anno Domini*
St. *Peters-House.*	*Hugh de Balsham*, B. of *Ely.*	1284.
Clare-Hall.	*Richard Badow*, C. of the Uni.	1326.
Pembrook-Hall.	*Mary St. Paul.*	1343.
Conville and *Cajus.*	*Edmund de Genn* and *Cajus.*	1348.
Trinity-Hall.	*Will. Bateman*, B. of *Norwich.*	1350.
Corpus-Christi.	*H.* of *Monmouth*, D. of *Lancaster.*	1351.
Kings-Colledge.	K. *Henry* the VI.	1441.
Queens-Colledge.	*Margaret*, Wife to K. *Henry* the VI.	1448.
Katharine-Hall.	*Robert Wood*, Lord Chan. of the Uni.	1475.
Jesus-Colledge.	*John Alcock*, Ch. of *England.*	1496.
Christ's and *S. John's.*	*Margaret*, Countess of *Richmond*	1505. 1508.
Magdalen.	*Tho. Andley*, Chan. of *England.*	1519.
Trinity.	K. *Henry* the VIII.	1546.
Emanuel.	*S. Walter Mildmay*, C. of the Exch.	1582.
Sidney. Sussex.	*Francis Sidney*, Chan. of *Sussex.*	1598.

The

The Town of *Cambridge* is Governed by a Mayor and Aldermen.

Cambridge-Arms: The Field is Gules, a Bridge with three Wall-Towers on it Proper---In Chief a Flower-de-luce Or, between two Roses Argent.

The Names of the Earls of *Cambridge* since the first Constitution.

William, Brother to *Ranulph*, E. of *Chester*.
John of *Benard*, Uncle to *Philip*, Q. to *Edw.* III.
William, Marques of *Juers*.
Edmund of *Langley*, D. of *York*.
Edward, D. of *York*.
Richard, E. of *Cambridge*.
Richard, D. of *York*.
James D. *Hamlinton*.
Charles Stuart, Duke of *York*.
Sussex and *Sidney*, Collateral.

Remarques in this County.

The Herb called *Scordium* (or *Water-Germander*) groweth very plentifully in the Fens, of which the Cordial *Diascordium* is made.

Water-Fowl are so plentiful about the Fens, that (saith Mr. *Speed*) five Men may be well satisfied with that kind of food for less than an half-penny.

In the Fen-Grounds also, when they have mown their Grass (or Lie, as they call it, which is very rank) so much as will serve their turns, they do in *November* set fire on the rest, and the season following it comes up again in abundance.

Cheſhire.

IT is bounded on the Eaſt by *Darbyſhire* and *Staffordſhire* —— On the Weſt by *Denbyſhire* and *Flintſhire* —— On the South by *Shropſhire* and *Denbyſhire* —— On the North by *Lancaſhire*.

It containeth in Length 45 Miles —— In Breadth 32 Miles —— And in Circumference 145 Miles.

The Air for temperature and the Soil for fertility is inferior to none, and far exceeding the neighbouring Counties; although the Climate be cold, yet the warmth of the *Iriſh* Seas melt the Snow ſooner than in other Countries, and the Inhabitants are generally long liv'd.

The chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Sheep, Fiſh, Fowl, Mil-ſtones, and Cheeſe plenty, and the beſt in all *England*.

It is in the Dioceſs of *Cheſter*, and hath in it 85 Pariſh-Churches, and 38 Chappels of Eaſe —— And out of this Shire are Elected 4 Members to ſit in Parliament.

Knights 2 | *Cheſter* 2

It

It is divided into Seven Hundreds, *viz.*

Wicehall.	*Northwich.*
Eddesbury.	*Macclesfield.*
Broxton.	*Nantwich.*
Bucklow.	

And in these 7 Hundreds are 13 Market-Towns.

Malpas, Monday.	*Northwich*, Friday.
Maxfield, Monday.	*Stopford*, Friday.
Altrincham, Tuesday.	*Nantwich*, Saturday.
Tarvin.	*Middlewich*, Saturd.
Frodsham, Wednes.	*Congleton*, Saturday.
Saubich, Thursday.	*Huntsford*, Saturday.

West-Chester, Wednesday *and* Saturday.

The principal Town in this Shire is the City of *Chester*, lying in the Latitude of 53 deg. 16 min. —— bearing from *London* North West, and distant therefrom 140 Miles, thus —— To *Barnet* 10 —— To St. *Albans* 20 —— To *Dunstable* 30 —— To *Brickhil* 37 —— To *Stony-Straford* 44 —— To *Toceſter* 50 —— To *Daventry* 60 —— To *Coventry* 82 —— To *Coleſil* 90 —— To *Lichfield* 102 —— To *Stone* 120 —— To *Wich* 135 —— To *Chester* 150.

This City was raised from the Fort of *Ostorius*, Lieutenant of *Britain* for the Emperor *Claudius*—— Over the River *Dee* is a Stone-Bridge built upon 8 Arches, at either end thereof is a Gate, and from them Gates issue the Walls of the City in a Quadrangular form high and strongly built. In this

this Wall are 4 Gates, 3 Posterns and 7 Watch-Towers. On the South part of the City is a stately Castle built in a Circular form, and a Court-yard about it enclosed with a circular Wall——— In the North part is the Minster the Bishop's See———

This City was incorporated by K. *Henry* the 7th; and is yearly governed by a Maior with Sword and Mace before him, 2 Sheriffs, 24 Aldermen, a Recorder, a Town-Clerk and a Sergeant of Peace, 4 Sergeants and 6 Yeomen.

The Arms of the County Palatine of *Chester* is, Azure, Three Garbs or Wheatsheaves Or. A Dagger Erect Proper.

The Arms of the City of *Chester* is, In Pale dexter Gules, Three Demy Lyons Guardant, Or.

The Nobility of this County, namely the Earls of *Chester*, since the *Norman* Conquest.

Hugh Lupus.
Richard the Son of *Hugh.*
Ranulph Meschines.
Ranulph Gernones.
Hugh Cevelioc. E. S.
Ranulph Blundevil.
John Scot, Earl.

Things remarkable in this County.

In the River of *Dee* is great plenty of Salmon ——

This River upon the fall of much Rain riseth but little; but if the South-Wind beat long upon

on it, it ſwells and overflows the Grounds adjoyning.

In the lower places of this County, on the South-ſide of *Cheſhire*, by the River *Wever*, Trees are oftentimes found by digging under ground, which People think have lain hidden there ever ſince *Noah*'s Flood.

At *Nantwich*, *Northwich*, and at *Middlewich*, are the famous Salt-Pits of this County.

It is reported, That there are Trees that float in *Bagmeer*, againſt the death of any of the Heirs of the *Breretons*; and after the Heir is dead, they ſink, and are ſeen no more till the next occaſion———Mr. *Cambden* affirms, That the bodies of theſe Trees ſwim for certain days together, and may be ſeen of any body——— And he ſeconds this Story with another to the like purpoſe——— *Leonardus Vairus* (ſaith he) reports, That near the Abby of St. *Maurice* in *Burgundy* is a Fiſh-Pond, into which are put a number of Fiſhes, equal to the number of Monks of that Place; and if any of the Monks happen to be ſick, there is one of theſe Fiſhes ſeen to float and ſwim above water as half dead; and if the Monk ſhall die, the Fiſh will alſo die ſome few days before.

In the Pariſh of *Bickley* in this County, upon the 8th of *July* 1657. about 3 of the Clock, was heard a very great noiſe like Thunder afar off. Upon the hearing whereof, two Townſmen going into a Field called the *Lay*-Field, found a very great Bank of Earth, which had many tall Oaks growing on it, quite ſunk under the ground, Trees and all, and the Earth for about 20 yards round about it was ſo ſhattered and broken, that they durſt not go near the place where the Bank ſunk; but

but ſince that time, by Ropes ſome have adventured to go to the brink to ſee the bottom, which is Water, about 30 yards from the brink; and ſince the Earth about for 16 yards compaſs is ſunk, with 3 tall Oaks, a tall Awber, and other ſmall Trees, not one ſprig of them to be ſeen; more Land is like to fall daily, and when any falls, it is much like the Report of a Cannon.

It is ſaid concerning the Nature and Condition of the People of this County, by *Lucian* the Monk, That ——— *In Feaſting they are friendly* ——— *At Meat chearful* ——— *In Entertainment liberal* ——— *Soon angry, and as ſoon pleaſed* ——— *Laviſh in Words* ——— *Impatient of Servitude* —— *Merciful to the Afflicted* —— *Compaſſionate to the Poor* ——— *Kind to their Kindred* ——— *Spare of Labour* ——— *Void of Diſſimulation* ——— *And far from dangerous Practices* ——— And this more is added by *Speed*, That ——— *This Shire hath never been ſtained with the blot of Rebellion, but ever ſtood true to their King and his Crown.*

Com-

Cornwal.

THis County is bounded on the East by *Devonshire* ——— On the West and North by the *Irish* or *Virginian* Sea ——— And on the South by the *British* Sea.

It containeth in Length 70 Miles ——— In Breadth 35 Miles ——— And in Circumference 150 Miles.

The Air of this County is mightily cleansed by the sharp Gales which blow over it from the several Sea-Coasts, making it very pure and subtil, and consequently very healthful; the County in general (except the East end thereof) troubled by violent blasts, many times leaving their Houses without covers.

The Soil in most places is hilly, separated one from another by narrow Valleys ——— The superficies or upper part of the Land in general is very barren, but the inner parts thereof very rich, by reason of the great quantities of Tin and Copper-Mines, which County continues best stored with that Merchandise of any part of the World besides.

The Commodities of this County are Copper, Tin, Fish, and Fowl in abundance, but Corn and Cattel not so plentiful ——— And besides the Tin and Copper-Mines, whose Vein in the lower Valleys

Valleys at low water may be ſeen above the ground; there are alſo in ſome Rocks found Gold and Silver, and Diamonds alſo ſhaped and poliſhed by nature, which Diamonds are not inferior to thoſe ſo much eſteemed, ſave only in blackneſs and hardneſs, but then they exceed them in magnitude, for there are of them found as big as Walnuts.

It is in the Dioceſs of *Exceter*, and hath in it 161 Pariſhes ——— And out of it are elected 44 Members to ſit in Parliament.

Knights	2	*Graw-pound*	2
Dunbivid, alias *Lanceſton.*	2	*Eaſtlow*	2
		Penryn	2
Leskard	2	*Tregoney*	2
Loſwithell	2	*Boſſiney*	2
Truroe	2	St. *Ives*	2
Bodmyn	2	*Fowey*	2
Helſton	2	St. *Germins*	2
Saltaiſhe	2	*Michell*	2
Camelford	2	*Newport*	2
Port-Pigham, alias, *Welſtow*	2	St. *Mawes*	2
		Killington	2

It is divided into 9 Hundreds, *viz.*

Penwith.	*Trig.*
Kirri.	*Leſnowth.*
Powder.	*Eaſt.*
Pider.	*Stratton.*
Weſt.	

In

In which are 21 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Stratton, Tueſd.	*Foy*, Sat.
Truroe, We. & Sa.	*Eaſt Looe.*
Penrin, W. F. & S.	*Saltaſh.*
St. *Ives*, We. & Fr.	*Padſtow*, Sat.
St *Colomb*, Thurſ.	*Grampond*, Sat.
Falmouth, Thurſ.	*Tregnye*, Sat.
Market Jew, Th.	*Helſton*, Sat.
Penzanch, Thurſ.	*Launſton*, Sat.
St. *Germans*, Frid.	*Liskard*, Sat.
Camelford, Frid.	*Bodman*, Sat.
Liſthyel, Frid.	

The chief Town is *Launſton*, lying in the Latitude of 50 deg. 42 min. ——— Bearing from *London* W. S. W. and diſtant therefrom 170 Miles, thus ——— From *London* to *New Brainford* 8. To *Stanes* 12. To *Hartley-Row* 28. To *Baſing Stoke* 36. To *Andover* 52. To *Salisbury* 70. To *Shaftsbury* 88. To *Sherbourn* 100. To *Axminſter* 119. To *Honiton* 126. To *Exceſter* 138. To *Launſton* 170. But by more accurate Admeaſurement 216.

The Dukes and Earls of *Cornwal* ſince the firſt Conſtitution are,

Robert de Morton.

Regnald, baſe Son of *William* the Conqueror.

John,

John, Son to K. *Henry* the II.
Richard E. of *Cornwal*, and K. of *Romans*.
Edward, Son to K. *Eward* I.
Pierce Gaveſton, Earl of *Cornwal*.
John of *Eltham*, Earl of *Cornwal*.
Edward P. of *Wales*, D. of *Cornwal*, and 2d of *Cheſter*.

Things remarkable in this County.

The Men of this County are more hardy and ſtrong, and ſo conſequently addicted to more boiſterous Sports, as Wreſtling, Carrying, Pitching the Bar, and the like, than any *Engliſh* men beſides. To inſtance in ſome few particulars—— One *John Brag* carried at his back at one time, (for the quantity of a Butt length) almoſt 6 Buſhels of Wheaten Meal (reckoning 15 Gallons to the Buſhel) and the Miller's Man alſo (a ſtout fellow of 20 years of age) at the ſame time —— Alſo one *Kiltor*, who lying upon his back in *Launceſton* Caſtle-Green, threw a Stone of ſome pounds weight over the top of one of the high Towers of that Caſtle ——— Theſe Countreymen are very healthful and long liv'd, 80 and 90 years is ordinary ——— One *Polzew* lived 130 years, a Kinſman of his 112 ——— One *Beancham* 106, and one *Brown* a Bowyer 100 ———And in one Pariſh (in Q. *Elizabeth*'s time) there died in 14 Weeks ſpace four People, whoſe ages added together made 340 years ——— And farther ——— One Mr. *Chamond*, who lived at

Stratton

Stratton in this County, was Uncle and Great Uncle to (at leaſt) 300 Perſons.

There is a Stone found here upon the Moors and waſte Grounds, which they call *Moor-ſtone*, with which they make Chimney-Pieces, Door-Caſes and Windows ——— Alſo another of the colour of grey Marble ——— And the Pebbles here caſt upon the Shore, are by their working wrought naturally to a round form ——— They have alſo here of Slate 3 ſorts, *viz.* Bley, Sage-Colour and Grey.

In Q. *Elizabeth*'s time a flock of Birds came into *Cornwal* about Harveſt, a little bigger than a Sparrow, which had Bills thwarted croſs-wiſe at the end, with which they would cut an Apple in two at one ſnap, eating only the Kernels, which Fowl made a great waſte among Apple-trees.

Almoſt every Hill in this County ſendeth forth Springs of very pleaſant and wholſom Water.

Theſe Countreymen are excellent Archers, they commonly ſhoot 24 ſcore, their Arrows being a full yard long, wherewith they will pierce any ordinary Armour ——— One *Robert Arundel* would ſhoot 12 ſcore out of his right hand, with his left hand behind his head ——— And one *Rob. Bone* ſhot at a little Bird ſitting upon a Cow's back, and killed the Bird without touching the Cow.

Edcomb-Houſe by *Plimouth* is very rare: Firſt, For the brave Eccho about it; and Secondly, For that by it they dig a Stone that ſerveth for Building, Lime, Marl and all.

Some Gentlemen in this County have ſalt Water-Ponds about their Houſes, into which if you caſt Boughs of Trees, Oyſters will grow upon them.

At *Saltash* is a Well, the Water of which will never boyl Peaſe to an eatable ſoftneſs.

The Cement or Mortar of the Walls of *Tintagel*-Caſtle, reſiſt the fierceneſs of the Weather more than the Stones themſelves.

In St. *Cleere*'s-Pariſh in *Cornhil* there are upon a Plain 6 or 8 Stones, ſuch as are upon *Salisbury*-Plain, which (like them too) will be miſtaken in their telling, ſo that when they are told over again, they will be found either more or leſs than before.

At *Hall* near *Foy* is a Fagot all of one piece of Wood, naturally grown ſo, and it is wrapped about with a Band, and parted at the ends into 4 Sticks, one of which Sticks is ſubdivided into two others. It was carefully preſerved many years by the Earl of *Devon*, being reckoned as a fore-token of his Progeny; for his Eſtate is now come into the hands of 4 *Corniſh* Gentlemen, one of whoſe Eſtates is divided between two Heirs.

In *Landers Park* there grows an Oak that bears Leaves ſpeckled with white, and another the like in *Eaſt Hundred*, called *Painters Oak*.

There are 2 Lakes near St. *Agnes* Hill, in one of them Fiſh will live and thrive, but not in the other.

By *Helford* is a great Rock lying upon the ground, the top whereof is hollow which holdeth water, and ebbs and flows as the Sea doth.

Mainamber a very great Rock in this Shire, lyes or reſteth upon other ſmaller Rocks, and the puſh of a finger will ſenſibly move it to and fro, but all the force which men can uſe cannot move it from its place.

About 40 years ſince upon the Shore of this Shire, was found by a Fiſherman a huge maſs of Ambergreaſe.

Among the many Ports *Bays* and Havens, this Countrey hath about it, that of *Falmouth* is so copious, that 100 Ships may therein ride at Anchor apart by themselves, so that from the tops of their highest Masts they shall not see each other, and yet lye all safe under wind.

At *Boskenna* is a Trophy erected, which are 11 Stones placed round, pitched 12 foot each from other, and another in the Centre far bigger than the rest, to shew some Victory there obtained by the *Romans* or K. *Athelston*.

In many Places hereabouts are pieces of Armour both for Horse and Man digged out of the ground.

Cumberland.

IS bounded on the East by *Northumberland* and *Westmorland*,—On the West by the Irish Sea—On the South by *Westmorland* and *Lancashire*—and on the North by *Scotland*.

It containeth in length 56 Miles,—in breadth 32 Miles—and in Circumference 173 Miles.

The Air is sharp and piercing, but is much mitigated by the Northern Hills, which break the Storm, and falling Snow.

The Soil is fertile for the most part, both for Corn and Cattle, and the Maritime places are well furnished with Fish and Fowl, and the Rivers bear a kind of Muscle that beareth Pearl.

The chief Commodities are Sheep, Copper, Brass, Cole, Fowl, Fish, Cloath, and Black Lead.

It is in the Diocess of *Chester* and *Carlisle*; and hath in it 58 Parishes.

Out of it are Elected 6 Members to sit in Parliament.

Knights	2	*Cockermouth*
Carliſle	2	

This County is not divided into Hundreds the former.

In it are contained 15 Market-Towns.

Cockermouth, Mond.	*Longtown*, Thurſd
Wigton, Tueſday.	*Aſton Moor*, Satur
Brampton, Tueſday.	*Carliſle*, Saturday.
Perith, Tueſday.	*Egremont*, Saturd
Bootle, Wedneſday.	*Ravenglas*, Saturd
Whitehaven, Thurſ.	*Keſwick*, Saturday
Ireby, Thurſday.	*Abbeyholm*, Saturd
Kirk-ſwald, Thurſ.	

The chief City in this Shire is *Carliſle*, ly in the Latitude of 55 deg. 0 min.——Bear from *London* N. N. W. and diſtant therefrom 2 Miles. Thus,—To *Warington* 136. To *Lanc* 187. To *Kendall* 203. To *Carliſle* 235. But more accurate admeaſurement upon the R 301 Miles.

This City is pleaſantly ſeated betwixt the Rivers *Eden*, *Petterell* and *Cand*. In the days *Egfrid* K. of *Northumberland* was walled ab and again defaced by the *Danes*, and ſo co nued 200 years, till the time of K. *Rufus*, rebuilt the Caſtle, and placed therein a Col of *Flemings*.

This County hath formerly been ſtrengthe with 25 Caſtles, which were diſſolved by K *Henry* the 8th.

The Earls of *Carliſle* ſince the firſt Conſtitution, are,

Hen. Clifford Earl of *Cumberland.*
Marcatus,
Ron. Meſchems,
Andrew Harkley, } Earls of *Carliſle.*
James Hay,
Charles Howard,
Prince *Rupert*, Duke of *Cumberland.*

The Coat Armor of the City *Carliſle* is, Argent, a Caſtle between two Roſes Or, In a Chief Gules, a Lyon Paſſant Gardant of the ſecond. The Baſe Wavy Argent and Sable.

The Principal things remarkable in this County, are

The *Picts* Wall extending through the main Land from Sea to Sea, built all of Stone, it was 8 foot broad and 12 high, and from the Weſt Seat to the mouth of *Tine*, in length near 100 Miles, aſcending and deſcending over great Crags and high Hills, the track whereof in many places is yet to be ſeen. At the end of every thouſand Paces there was erected a Watch-Tower, in which Soldiers were kept for the ſecuring of the ſame.

At *Salkelds* upon the River *Eden*, is a Trophy of Victory erected, called by the Inhabitants, *Long Meg* and her Daughters. This Monument conſiſts of 77 Stones, each 10 foot high above ground,

and one of them, namely *Long Meg*, is 15 foot high.

Skiddaw-Hill riseth up with two mighty high heads, and beholds *Scruffell-Hill* in *Scotland*; By the mists rising and falling upon this Hill, they foresee the change of weather, and signifie the same by this Proverb:

If Skiddaw *have a Cap*,
Scruffell *wots full well of that.*

In this County there are two other exceeding high Hills, *viz. Lavvellin* and *Castlcand.*

Upon the Shore of this Shire Trees are many times at Low water discovered (by the blowing of the Wind) which at other times are covered with Sand. And Trees without Boughs are often digged out of the mossy places, which (in the Summer time) the Countrey People discover by the direction of the dew, for the dew never stands upon those places under which these Trees lye.

Upon the *Picts* Wall grow Vulnerary Plants, which the *Scotch* Chirurgeons make annual journies to gather, which they suppose were first planted by the *Romans.*

Derbyshire.

IS bounded on the East by *Nottinghamshire*. On the West by *Staffordshire*. On the South by *Leicestershire*. And on the North by *Yorkshire*.

It containeth in length 34 Miles. In breadth 26. And in Circumference 130 Miles.

The temperature of the Air of this Shire (as most of the Inland Counties of *England* are) is very wholsom.

The Soyl in the South and East Parts very rich, but the North and West Parts very hilly, with a black and mossy barren ground: These two different Soils are severed by the River *Derwent*, the Water whereof (in some places) is made black by the Earth it passeth by.

The Commodities of this Shire are Milstones, Crystal, Alabaster, Whetstones. And in the Peak, Pit-Cole, Iron and Lead.

It is in the Dioceſs of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, and hath in it 106 Parishes.

Out of it are elected 4 Parliament Men.

Knights 2 | *Derby* 2

Its Division is into Six Hundreds, *viz.*

Highif Peak Hund.	*Appletree* Hund.
Scarſdale Hund.	*Ofap* Hund.
Worke ſworth Hund.	*Reppington* Hund.

And in theſe Hundreds are 10 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Alfreton, Monday.	*Derby*, Friday.
Bakewell, Mond.	*Bolſover*, Friday.
Wirkſworth, Tueſd.	*Cheſterfield*, Saturday.
Tideſwall, Wedneſd.	*Aſhbourn*, Saturday.
Dronfield, Thurſday.	*Drawfield.*

In this Shire have been formerly 7 Caſtles.

The Principal or Shire-Town is *Derby*, affording the beſt Ale in *England*, which they ſay makes them long liv'd. It lyeth in the Latitude of 52 deg. 58 min. Bearing from *London* N. by W. and is diſtant therefrom 98 miles. Thus, From *London* to *Northampton* 54. To *Leiceſter* 78. To *Loborough* 86. And to *Derby* 98. But by exact meaſure upon the Road, it is found to be 122 miles and a half. This Town of *Derby* is ſeated upon the Weſt Bank of *Derwent*, where alſo a ſmall Brook runneth through the Town under 9 Bridges. Beſides theſe, there is another Bridge built all of Free Stone over *Derwent*, and upon it is a fair Stone Chappel, called St. *Marie* Chappel. In this Town is S. *Alhallows* Bell-Tower, which is both lofty and beautiful, it was built at the Charges of Young Men and Maids. It is a Town-Corporate, with the yearly Government of two Bailiffs, which are elected out of 24 Brethren,

thren, besides as many Burgesses of Common Council, a Recorder, Town-Clerk, and two Sergeants with Maces.

The Earls of *Derby* since the *Norman* Conquest are,

William Ferres,
Edward, E. *of* Lancaster,
John of Gant, D. of L.
Thomas Stanly,
} Earl of *Derby*.

Things remarkable in this County are,

At *Buxton* in this County, Nine Springs arise out of a Rock in the compass of 24 foot, Eight of which are warm, and the Ninth very cold. These Springs run from under a fair Square Building of Free Stone, and about 300 foot off receive another hot Spring, from a Well inclosed with 4 flat Stones; near unto which another very cold Spring bubbleth up. These Waters are experimentally found good for the Stomach and Sinews, and good to Bath in.

There is a Cave called *Elderhole*, which is very spacious, but hath but a low and narrow entrance, but the Waters which trickle from the top thereof do congeal into Stone, and hang like

Isicles in the root thereof. Some are hollow within and grow taperwise, they are very white, resembling Crystal.

In the Peak-Forrest is a Well that Ebbs and Flows four times in an hour; keeping its just Tides.

The Arms of *Derby* is, a Hart cumbant upon a Hill in a Park Paled, all Proper.

Devon.

Devonshire.

THis County is bounded on the East by *Somersetshire* and *Dorsetshire*. On the West by *Cornwall*. On the South by the Brittish Sea. And on the North by the Severn.

It containeth in length 52 miles. In breadth 47 miles, and in Circumference 202 miles.

The Air of this County is sharp and wholsom.

The Soil is Hilly and Woody.

The chief Commodities are, Tin, Lead, Kersies, Serges, Bone-Lace, Corn in abundance in the Valleys, and Load-stones of good value have been found upon *Dartmore* Rocks.

This Shire is in the Dioceſs of *Exceſter*, and hath in it 394 Parishes.

Out of it are elected 26 Members which sit in Parliament.

Knights

Knights	2	Tuviſtock	2
Exeter	2	Aſhburton	2
Totnes	2	Clifton,	
Plimouth	2	Dartmouth, and	2
Oakehampton	2	Hardreſs,	
Barnſtable	2	Beralſton	2
Plymton	2	Tiverton	2
Honiton,	2		

Its Diviſion is into 33 Hundreds, *viz.*

Branton H.	Colridge, H.
Sherwell,	Stanborough,
Hartland,	Exmiſter,
Shebbe,	Budley,
Fremington,	Halberton,
South Moulton.	Tyverton,
Black Torrington,	Bampton,
Liſton,	Hemyocke,
Taveſtoke,	Axmiſter,
Roborough,	Culliton,
Plimpton,	Hayrudge,
Armington,	Clifton,
Witheridge,	North Tauton,
Crediton,	Shebbeate,
Woonford,	Winckley,
Tingbridge,	St. Mary Otery.
Heytor,	

And

And in these Hundreds are 32 Market-Towns.

Plymouth, Mo. & Th.
Bedisord, Tuesday.
Tiverton, Tues.
Ottery, Tues.
Exceter, Wen. & Fri.
Dodbrook, W.
Newton Abby, W.
Medbury, Thurs.
Chulmleigh Bower, Th
Colliton, Thurs.
Hatburly, Friday.
Barnstable, Friday.
Kings Bridge, Sat.
Plimpton, Sat.
Totnesse, Sat.
Ashburnton, Sat.
Chidley, Sat.
Morton, Sat.
Dartmouth, Fri.
Okehampton, Sat.
Tavestock, Sat.
Houlsworth, Sat.
Torrington, mag. Sat.
South Molton, Sat.
Columpton, S.
Crediton, S.
Honicon, S.
Axminster, S.
Plimpton, S.
Ilforcombe——
Bradnidge——
Sidmouth——

The Principal place in this Shire, is the City of *Excester*, lying in the Latitude of 50 deg. 43 min. It bears from *London* W. S. W. and is distant from it 138 miles. Thus, To *Hounslow* 10. to *Stanes* 15. to *Hartley-Row* 31. to *Basingstoke* 39. to *Andover* 55. to *Salisbury* 70. to *Shaftsbury* 85. to *Sherburn* 97. to *Crookham* 107. to *Axminster* 116. to *Excester* 138. But by more accurate measure upon the Road, the distance hath been found to be 172.

In this Shire are several good Harbours for Shipping, the chief are *Tamer* and *Tore*, but the Principal

Principal of all is *Ex*, upon which this Town is ſeated, and from whence it took its name of *Exceſter*.

This City is Governed by a Mayor, 24 Brethren, a Recorder, a Town-Clerk, and other Officers, their Attendants.

Earls of *Devonſhire*, and Dukes and Marqueſſes of *Exceſter* ſince the *Norman* Conqueſt.

Richard Rivers,
Hugh Courtney,
Humphrey Stafford, } Earl of *Devonſhire*.
Charles Blount,
Will. Cavendiſh.

John Holland, } Dukes of *Exceſter*.
Thomas Beaufort, }

Henry Courtney, Marqueſſe of *Exceſter*.
Thomas Cecil, Earl of *Exceſter*.

Things remarkable in this Shire, are

One *Ordulphus* this Countrey-man, was of a Gyant-like ſtature and ſtrength; for he would break the Iron Bars of Gates, and ſtride 10 foot.

Upon *Exmore* are huge Stones confuſedly placed like thoſe on *Salisbury* Plain; and one of them hath *Daniſh* Letters upon it, directing Paſſengers their way.

At

At *Hubbleſtow* in this Shire, was a Battle fought by the *Danes*, where their Banner called *Reafan* (in which they repoſed much confidence of Victory) was taken, and *Hubba* their Captain ſlain.

When *Exceſter* was (in the late Wars) beſieged by the Parliament-Forces, an infinite number of Larks came flying into the Town, and ſetled in a void green place within the Walls, where they were killed by the beſieged in huge quantities and eaten.

The Arms of *Exceſter* are, Party per Pale Gules and Sable, A Caſtle Triple towred Or.

Doſet-

Dorſetſhire.

THis Shire is bounded on the Eaſt by *Hantſhire*. On the Weſt by *Devonſhire* and *Somerſetſhire*. On the South by the Brittiſh Sea. And on the North by *Wiltſhire*.

It contains in length 54 miles. In breadth 30 miles, and in Circumference 170 miles.

The Air of this Shire is healthful, and the Sea yieldeth the Shrub called *Iſidis Plocamos*, growing without Leaves like Coral, it is moſt plentiful about the Iſland of *Portland*.

The Soil is fat, affording many Commodities, and pleaſant in her ſituation, being watered with many freſh and running Springs.

The chief Commodities of this Shire, are Cattel, Sheep, Corn, Wool, Kerſies.

It is in the Dioceſs of *Briſtol*, and hath in it 248 Pariſhes.

Out of this Shire are elected 20 Parliament men.

Knights

Knights	2	*Welcomb Regis*	2
Poole	2	*Bridport*	2
Dorchester	2	*Shafton*	2
Lyme Regis	2	*Wareham*	2
Weymouth	2	*Corf Castle*	2

Its Divisions are five, *viz.*

Sherbourn
Bridport
Shafton
Dorchester
Blanford
} Division.

And in these 5 Divisions are 29 Hundreds, *viz.*

White-Church H.	*Whitway*, H.
Bemister,	*Puddletown*,
Redohave,	*Winfrith*,
Tollerford,	*Beere*,
Lowsbarrow,	*Rushmore*,
Eggardon,	*Cogdeane*,
Ugscomb,	*Badbury*,
Sherbourn,	*Knowlton*,
Yeatminster,	*Upwinborn*,
Buckland,	*Newton*,
Redlane,	*George*,
Brownsell,	*Rowbarrow*,
	Hasler,

Hasler, H.	*Totcomb*, H.
Craneborne,	*Pimpern.*
Culliford,	

And in these Hundreds are 19 Market-Towns,

Middleton, Mon.	*Frampton*, Th.
Pool, Mond. & Thur.	*Wimborn Minster*, Fr.
Weymouth, & *Melcom Reg.* } Tu. & F.	*Dorchester*, Sat.
	Shaftsbury, Sat.
	Blandford, Sat.
Cerne Abbas, Wed.	*Worham*, Sat.
Cranborn, Wed.	*Lime*, ——
Abbots Bury, Thurs.	*Bird Port*, ——
Sherbourn, Th. & Sat.	*Bemyster*, ——
Corse Castle, Th.	*Everstwit*, ——
Sturminster, Th.	

The Chief and most remarkable place in this Shire is *Dorchester*, lying in 50 deg. and 35 min. of North Latitude. It bears from *London* S. W. by W. and is distant therefrom 85 miles, thus, To *Basing-stoke* 39. to *Stockbridge* 55. to *Dunkton* 67. to *Cranburn* 76. to *Blandford* 85. to *Dorchester* 97. but by measure on the Road 112 miles.

This City is situate on the South-side of *Frome*, and hath formerly been Walled about, part of which Wall upon the West and South side, yet remaineth. Not far from which there remaineth the Tract and Trench almost meeting the River, a Fortification of Earth trenched about and mounted above the ordinary plain 150 foot, and contains

tains about five Acres of Ground, wherein plenty of Corn grows.

This City is Governed by 2 Bailiffs, elected out of 8 Magiſtrates or Aldermen, a Recorder, Town-Clerk, and 2 Sergeants attending them.

The Earls and Marqueſſes of *Dorcheſter* ſince the firſt conſtitution, are

Oſmond, Earl of *Dorſet*.
John Beaufort, Marqueſs of *Dorcheſter*.
Thomas Grey, Marqueſs of *Dor*.
Thomas Sackvile, Earl of *Dor*.

Things remarkable in this Shire.

At *Pool* in this County, upon the 20th of *June* 1653. it is reported that it rained warm Blood.

In the Haven of *Pool*, the Sea (contrary to all other Ports in *England*) Ebbs and Flows four times in 24 hours, *viz.* Firſt, at a S. E. and N. W. Moon, and the Second time at a S. by E. and a N. by W. Moon.

In *Anno* 1582. and 1583. upon the 13th of *January*, at *Hermitage* in the Vale of *white Hart*, a piece of Ground of 3 Acres removed from its old place, and was carried over another Cloſe where Alders and VVillows grew, the diſtance of 40 Rod or Perches; ſtopping up the VVay to *Cerne Abbas*, and yet the Hedges and Trees that encloſed it before, encloſe it ſtill, the Trees growing upright, and the place where

where this Ground was before, is left as a great Pit.

The *Portland* Men are Excellent good Slingers.

In the Iſles of *Purbeck*, are Veins of Marble running under the Earth.

The Arms of the City of *Dorcheſter* is, Gules, a Caſtle Argent, in its Front the Arms of *England* and *France* Quartered.

Durham:

Durham:

THE

BISHOPRICK and CITY.

THis Biſhoprick and City is bounded on the East by the German Ocean. On the VVeſt by *weſtmorland* and *Cumberland*. On the South by *Yorkſhire*. And on the North by *Northumberland*.

It containeth in length 35 miles. In breadth 30 miles. And in Circumference 105 miles.

The Air of this Countrey is ſharp and piercing.

The Soil on the Eaſtern part of it is Richeſt, the South is Mooriſh but moſt inhabited, the VVeſt all Rocky, affording neither Graſs nor Grain, but only it feeds Cattle, and is well ſtored with Coal, as the whole Countrey is.

The Eaſtern part which I ſaid before was the Richeſt, yieldeth great plenty of Coal, and where it hath plenty of Coal, it is notwithſtanding very fruitful and good Land.

The

The Commodities of this Countrey are Coles, Lead and Iron.

It is in the Dioceſs of *Durham*, and hath in it 118 Pariſhes.

Out of it are elected 4 Members for Parliament men.

Knights 2 | *Durham* 2

The Diviſion of it is not into Hundreds, but VVakes, which are Four.

In this Biſhoprick are 6 Market-Towns.

Darlington, Monday. *Sunderland*, Friday.
Barnard Caſtel, Wed. *Durham*, Saturday.
Biſhop Ankland, Th. *Stainthorp*----

The Principal place in the County is the City of *Durham*, lying in the Latitude of 54 deg. and 50 min. It bears from *London* N. by W. and is diſtant therefrom 200 Miles. Thus,

From *London* to *Waltam Croſs* 12. to *Hodſdon* 17. to *Ware* 20. to *Buntingford* 27. to *Royſton* 33. to *Caxton* 42. to *Huntington* 48. to *Stamford* 69. to *Grantham* 85. to *Newark* 95. to *Tuxford* 105. to *Doncaſter*. 123. to *Wintbridge* 130. to *Tadcaſter* 142. to *York* 150. to *Borrowbridge* 163. to *Northallerton* 176. to *Dorlington* 186. to *Durham* 200. But the ſame way being meaſured upon the Road, it will be found to contain 262 miles.

Of this County the Biſhops have had the Royalty of Princes, and the Inhabitants have pleaded Priviledges (in time of War) not to paſs over the River *Tyne*.

The

The Arms of *Durham* are, Azure, a Croſs Flooree Or, between four Lyons Rampant Argent.

Remarques in this County.

In the upper part of the City of *Durham*, *William* the Conqueror erected a Caſtle upon a high Hill for her defence, which is almoſt encompaſſed about with the River *Were*.

In the year of our Lord 1346. and in the 20th of *Edward* the 3d. upon the 20th of *October*, at *Nevel's Croſs* near *Durham*, a Battel was fought betwixt the *Engliſh* and the *Scots*, wherein *David Bruſh* K. of *Scotland*, with many of his Nobility were taken Priſoners by Queen *Phillip* Wife to K. *Edw.* 3. who was in perſon preſent in the Field: The Battel was managed by the Lords, *Mowbray*, *Percy*, and *Nevil*.

At *Oxenhall*, near unto *Darlington* in this County, are three Pits wonderful deep, called *Hell Kettles*. They are thought to come of an Earthquake that hapned *Anno* 1179. For our Chronicles make mention that on *Chriſtmas*-Day, at *Oxenhall* the ground heaved up aloft like a Tower, and ſo continued all that day till evening, and then fell in, making a very horrid noiſe, and the Earth ſwallowed it up, and made in the place three great holes.

Biſhop *Tunſtall* of this Dioceſs, took a Gooſe and marked it, and put it into one of theſe Pits, and the ſame Gooſe was found afterwards in the River *Tees*.

At *Batterby* near *Durham*, within the River *Were*, in the Summer time there iſſues a ſalt reddiſh water from the ſides of certain Stones at the Ebb and Low water, which the Sun calcines to whiteneſs, and growing thick becomes Salt, and the Inhabitants thereabouts do uſe it for Salt.

Eſſex.

Eſſex.

THis County is bounded on the Eaſt by the German Ocean. On the Weſt by *Hartfordſhire* and *Middleſex*. On the South by *Kent*. And on the North by *Suffolk*.

It contains in Length 45 miles. In Breadth 3[illegible] miles. And in Circumference 148 miles.

The Air of this Shire is temperate, but down in the Hundreds towards the Sea-ſide it is very Aguiſh.

The Soil for the moſt part is good, and in ſome parts ſo fruitful, that after 3 years Glebe of Saffron, the Land for 18 years more will yield plenty of Barly without any manuring with dung or the like, and then bear Saffron again. One Acre of this Ground (which is moſt in the North part of the County) will yield 80, or 100 weight of moiſt Saffron in a year, which when dryed will be worth about 20 *l. ſterling*.

The principal Commodities of this Shire are Cloaths, Stuffs, Hops, Saffron, Oyſters, *&c.*

It is in the Dioceſs of *London*, and hath in it 415 Pariſhes.

Out of it are elected 8 Members to ſit in Parliament. Knights

Knights	2	*Harwich*	2
Colcheſter	2	*Malden*	2

Its Diviſion is into 20 Hundreds, *viz.*

Utlisford, H.	*Barſtable*, H.
Clavering,	*Lexden*,
Waltham,	*Winſtree*,
Becontre,	*Thurſtable*,
Ongar,	*Dengie*,
Dunmow,	*Rotchford*,
Freſhwell,	*Tendering*,
Hingkford,	*Havering*,
Whittham,	*Harlow*,
Chelmsford,	*Chafford*,

And in theſe Hundreds are 21 Market-Towns, viz.

Harwich, Tueſd.	*Colcheſter*, Sat.
Manytree, Tu.	*Maldon*, S.
Billerakey, Tu.	*Coglhall*, S.
Waltham Abby, Tu.	*Walden*, S.
Braintree, Wedneſ.	*Dunmore*, S.
Rumford, Wed.	*Hatfield*, S.
Brentwood, Th.	*Raleighe*, S.
Epping, Th. & Fr.	*Hornden*, S.
Haulſteed, Fr.	*Barkin*, S.
Thaxted, Fr.	*Cheping Onger*, S.
Chelmsford, Fr.	

In this County are 5 Caſtles, and as many Havens, and two of His Majeſties Mannors.

The Principal place in this County is *Colcheſter*, lying in the Latitude of 51 deg. 58 min. It bears from *London* N. E. And is diſtant from it 43 miles, Thus, From *London* to *Rumford* 10. to *Burnt-Wood* 15. to *Chelmsford* 25. to *Colcheſter* 43. But being meaſured upon the Road it is diſtant 50 miles.

This City of *Colcheſter* is ſituate upon the South ſide of the River *Coln*, and is walled about, raiſed upon a high Trench of Earth, now defaced, it hath 6 Gates of entrance, and 3 Poſterns in the Weſt wall, and 9 watch-Towers for defence.

The City is ſaid to be Built by *Collus* the Britiſh Prince, *Anno Chriſti* 124. and in it were born *Lucius*, *Helena*, and *Conſtantine*, the firſt Chriſtian King, Empreſs and Emperor in the World.

It is Governed by Two Bailiffs, 12 Aldermen, all wearing Scarlet, a Recorder, a Town-Clerk, and 4 Sergeants at Mace.

The Arms of this City of *Colcheſter* is Azure, a Croſs Trunked Argent between 3 Coronets, Or.

The Earls of *Eſſex* ſince the firſt Conſtitution.

Geffrey Mandevile, E.
Humphrey Bohun, E.
Thomas Woodſtock, E.
Henry Bourcheir, E.
Tho. Cromwell, Earl.
Will. Par, E.
Walter Euren, and
Arthur Capell.

Things

Things remarkable in this County.

The Place of greateſt Antiquity and Note in this County is *Camolodunum*, now *Maldon*, the ſeat of *Cunobelin*, King of *Trinobantes*, as by his Money therein Minted appears.

Near *Tilbury* there are Pits of 12 fathom deep in a Chalky ground.

The Salt Water about *Harwich*, makes all their Springs Brackiſh.

At *Barklow* grows an Herb called *Dane-wort* very plentiful, that beareth Red Berries, the people there ſay, that it ſprang from *Danes* blood.

Walfleet in this County, produceth the beſt Oyſters that come to *London*.

In the Eaſt part of this Countrey, in the time of *Richard* the 2d. huge Teeth were found, and not far from the ſame place in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, extraordinary large Bones were digged up. They are thought to have been the Bones and Teeth of ſome Elephant who had been buried there by ſome loving *Roman* who was his Maſter.

About the beginning of *November* 1580. An Army of Mice ſo over-run the Marſhes in *Denge* Hundred, that they eat up the Graſs to the very Roots, and ſo poiſoned it with their Teeth, that a great Murren fell upon the Cattle that grazed there. But at length, a great number of ſtrange Painted Owls came (no man knows whence) and devoured the Mice.

Glouceſter-Shire.

IS bounded on the Eaſt by *Warwick-ſhire* and *Oxford-ſhire*. On the Weſt by *Monmouth-ſhire*. On the South by *Wilt-ſhire* and *Somerſet-ſhire*. And on the North by *Worceſter-ſhire*.

It contains in length 60 miles. In breadth 26 miles. And in Circumference 190 miles.

The Air is very pleaſant and wholſom.

For the Soil, the Hilly part of this Country affords fine Wool, which proceeds from a ſmall Sheep long necked and ſquare of Bulk and Bone. The lower part is exceeding fruitful, and rich in Grain almoſt of all ſorts, ſo that Mr. *Cambden* ſays, it returns an hundred for one. About *Briſtol* is ſtore of Coals. The Northern part abounds in fruit, ſo that the Trees which grow in the very Hedges without grafting, do naturally bear not only Fruit, but ſuch that for beauty and taſte exceeds all other, and will keep till a new ſupply, and ſome ſorts will not wither in a whole year. Farthermore, this Shire hath many Vineyards in it

it which produce Grapes that make Wine little inferior to that which comes from *France*.

The chief Commodities of this Shire are, Corn, Wool, Cloath, Steel, Timber, Sider and Perry.

It is in the Dioceſs of *Glouceſter*, and hath in it 280 Pariſhes.

Out of this Shire are elected 8 Parliament-Men.

Knights	2	*Tewkesbury*	2
Glouceſter	2	*Cirenceſter*	2

Its Diviſion is into 30 Hundreds, *viz.*

Cleeve, Hundred.	*Dudſtone*, H.
Tibolſton,	*Blideſtoe*,
Cheltenham,	S. *Briovels*,
Tewksbury,	*Weſtbury*,
Weſtminſter,	*Botloe*,
Slaughter,	*Crothern*,
Berkley,	*Rapſaye*,
Grombaldaſh,	*Whitſton*,
Langley & *Swinſhed*,	*Britles Barrow*,
Dirburſt,	*Bradley*,
Kiſtage,	*Longtree*,
Kings Borton,	*Biſteigh*,
Pockle Church,	*Barton*,
Henbury,	*Wotton*,
Thornbury,	*Glouceſter*.

And in theſe Hundreds are 26 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Dean Magna, Mon.
Wickware Mon.
Cirenceſter, M. & Fr.
Panſwick, Tueſ.
Minchinghampton, } Tu.
Horton, Tu.
Marſhfield, Tu.
Letchlad, Tu.
Campden, W.
Briſtol W. & Sat.
Blackley, W.
Tedbury, W.
Glouceſter, W. & Sat.
Stow on the Would, } Th.
Cheltenham, Thurſ.
Durſley, Th.
Chipping Sudbury, Th.
Fair Ford, Th.
Newent, Friday.
Newham, Fr.
Stroud, Fr.
Woottton underedge F
Tewksbury, Saturday.
Winchcombe, Sat.
Leonards Stanley, Sat.
Thornbury, Sa.

The Principal Place in this County, is the City of *Glouceſter*; being in the Latitude of 51 deg. 53. min. it bears from *London* W. by N. and is diſtant therefrom 81 miles. Thus, From *London* to *Brainford* 8. to *Colebrook* 15. to *Maidenhead* 22. to *Nettlebed* 33. to *Abbingdon* 45. to *Farringdon* 55. to *Ferrors Bridge* 69. to *Glouceſter* 81. But the diſtance upon the Road is 102.

This City is ſeated upon the River *Severn*, about the middle of the Shire, it was firſt built by the *Romans*. It hath formerly been walled about with a ſtrong wall, except that part which lyes againſt the *Severn*, ſome reliques whereof in

in many places yet remain viſible to witneſs their ſtrength.

This City is not great, but is wholſomly ſeated upon a Hillock, the Streets every way deſcending from the Croſs.

It is Governed by a Maior, 2 Sheriffs and 12 Aldermen, having a Sword and Maces born before them.

The Arms of the City of *Glouceſter* are, Or, three Cheavornets Gules.

The Earls and Dukes of *Glouceſter* ſince the firſt Conſtitution, are

Robert Fitz Hammon,
William Mandevile,
Robert de Millant,
Richard de Clair,
Ruff. Monthorner,
Hugh Spencer,
Hugh de Audley,
Tho. of *Woodſtock*,
} Earl of *Glouceſter*.

Humphrey,
Richard,
} Dukes of *Glouceſter*.

Beſides the chief City of *Glouceſter* from whence the County taketh its name, we have the fair City of *Briſtol*, built upon the Rivers *Avon* and *Frome*; Competitor for Merchandize (almoſt) with *London*, and with *York* for beauty. It ſtandeth partly in this County and partly in *Somerſetſhire*; but being a County of it ſelf, will acknowledge obedience to neither.

Things remarkable in this County.

In the year 1471. At *Tewkſbury* was fought the Battel between K. *Edward* 4. and K. *Hen.* 6. wherein P. *Edward* the General was ſlain; Q. *Margaret* taken Priſoner. *Tho.* Earl of *Devonſhire*, *John Mardoſſet*, L. *Wenlake*, and *Ed.* D. of *Somerſet* taken and Beheaded.

In the Quire of the Cathedral Church of *Glouceſter*, in an Arch thereof, is a Wall built in form of a Semicircle, but very full of Corners, and if a man ſpeak with a very low Voyce at the one ſide or end of it, and another lay his Ear to the other, he may very eaſily hear every ſyllable that the other pronounces, though the diſtance be very conſiderable.

At *Stroud* in this County they Die Scarlet, the Water there having a peculiar quality to give the right tincture. And about *Radminton* no Snakes or Adders are to be found; yet there are holes there called Swallow-holes, where the Waters after great Rain, or in VVinter when the Springs run, fall into the bowels of the Earth, and are no more ſeen; nor is it known whither ever they riſe again.

At *Alderley* 8 miles from the *Severn* upon the Hills there to this day, are found Cockles, Periwinkles and Oyſters of ſolid Stone. Theſe Stones are found near the ſurface of the Earth, and if you dig any depth you find none of them.

At *Laſſington* a mile from *Glouceſter*, are found Stones called Star Stones, they are about the thickneſs of a half Crown, but no broader than a Silver

Silver peny. They are flat, and five pointed, like a Star or Mullet. They are of a Grey colour, and on the flat ſides naturally engraven in fine works, as one Mullet within another. I have ſeen many of them joyned together flat to flat, like Columbs 2 or 3 inches long. Theſe ſingle Stones being put into Vinegar, have a motion as other Aſtroits have, though not ſo lively.

At *Puckle* Church, are digged Stones natural broad, blewiſh and hard, about half a foot thick, ſquare and flat, fit for Tomb-ſtones. They lye in Beds, 6 or 8 one above another. The uppermoſt Bed near the ſurface of the Earth, inſomuch that near the Town, in the High-way (for 10 Perches or more) you may ride upon a Pavement (as it were) of one continued Stone, ſo near do theſe Beds joyn together.

Hantſhire.

THis Shire is bounded on the Eaſt by *Suſſex* and *Surrey*. On the Weſt by *Dorſetſhire* and *Wiltſhire*. On the South by the Britiſh Sea. And on the North by *Berkſhire*.

It containeth in Length 66 miles. In Breadth 30 miles. And in Circumference 176.

The Air is Temperate but thick, by reaſon of the Vapours ariſing from the Sea and Rivers, whoſe plenty of Fiſh and their increaſe do plentifully ſatisfie the injuries they ſuſtain by the Vapours.

The Soil is rich for Corn and Cattle, plentiful for Wood, and pleaſant for Paſturage, and happy in all Commodities either for Sea or Land.

In it are four Principal Havens, *viz.*

Portſmouth,	*Homble*,
Titchfield,	*Southampton*.

all of them commodious both to let in and looſe out Ships of very great burthen.

The chief Commodities of this Shire are Corn, Cattle, Iron, Wool, Honey and Kerſies.

It

It is in the Dioceſs of *winchester*, and hath in it 253 Pariſhes.

Out of it are elected 26 Members to ſit in Parliament.

Knights	2	*Stockbridge*,	2
Wincheſter,	2	*New-town*,	2
Southampton,	2	*Chriſt-Church*,	2
Portſmouth,	2	*Whitchurch*,	2
Yarmouth,	2	*Limington*,	2
Petersfeild,	2	*Andever*,	2
Newport, alias *Medena*,	2		

Its Diviſion is into 39 Hundreds, *viz.*

Evinger,	*Bunteſborow*,
Kingscleer,	*Sutton*,
Holſhot,	*Selborn*,
Odiham,	*Eaſtermeane*,
Crandall,	*Meaneſtoke*, and
Alton,	*Suberton*,
Barmanſpit,	*Fawley*,
Chutley,	*Buddleſgate*,
Baſingſtoke,	*Kingſunborn*,
Overton,	*Bartonſtacy*,
Parſtow,	*Thornegate*,
Andevor,	*New Forreſt*,
Wherewell,	*Fordingbridge*,
Micheldever,	*Ringwood*,

Chriſt-

Christ-Church,
Redbridge,
Waltham,
Mansbridge,
Tichfield,
Portsdown,
Portsmouth,
Bosmere,
Hailing,
Fartham,
Finchdean.

And in these Hundreds are 16 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Southampton, Tu. & F
Kingsclere, Tues.
Winchester, W. *and* S.
Basing-Stoke, W.
Ringwood, W.
Alceston, Th.
Petersfield, S.
Alton, Sat.
Odiam, S.
Andover, S.
Ramsey, S.
Lamington, S.
Portsmouth, Th. & S.
Newport in Isle of Wight, W. *and* Sa.
Christ-Church,
White-Church.

In the Shire are many Strong Castles, as *Hurst*, *Calshot*, *Southampton*, St. *Andrews*, *Worth*, *Porchester*, and the South Castle, besides Bulworks and Blockhouses for the Countries defence.

In this County is the City of *Winchester*; And the Arms of this City are, Gules, a Castle between two Lyons of *England* in Fess, and between four other Castles in square, all Or.

The Principal Town in this Shire is *Southampton*, lying in the Latitude of 50 deg. 56 min. It bears from *London* S. W. by W. and is distant therefrom 60 miles, thus, From *London* to *New Brainford* 8. to *Stanes* 15. to *Bagshot* 25. to *Alton* 39.

39. to *Alesford* 47. to *Twiford* 54. to *Southampton* 60. But the distance measured upon the Road is 78 miles.

This Town of *Southampton* is Populous, Rich, and Beautiful, most strongly Walled about with Square Stone.

The Honours of this Shire are dignified by Marquesses, and afterwards Earls of *Winchester* and *Southampton*. The Names of which since the first Constitution are as followeth,

1. *Cliton* a Saxon, Earl of *Winchester*.
2. *Sear Quincy*, Earl of *Winchester*.
3. *Hugh Spencer*, Earl of *Winchester*.
4. *Lodowick Bruget*, Earl of *Winchester*.
5. *William Pawlet*, Marques of *Winchester*.
6. *Bogo* or *Beavous*, Earl of *Southampton*.
7. *William Fitz William*, E. of *Southampton*.
8. *Thomas Wriotheosley*, E. of *Southampton*.

Remarkable things in this Shire.

At *Portsmouth* they boyl Salt out of Salt water, which is our Bay Salt, which by boyling again they make exceeding white.

Out of the Walls of *Silcester*, a decayed Town in this Shire, grow huge Oaks, containing 10 Loads (or 500 solid foot) of Timber a piece.

The Isle of *Wight* is in this Shire, the Air whereof is very wholsom, and the Inhabitants live

ſive long; It yields plenty of Corn, and fine Wool. As alſo Conies, Hares, Pheaſants, Partridges, *&c.* In the year 1176. it rained in this Iſland a Shower of Blood for two hours together.

At *Wickham* in this Shire, are Medicinal Waters.

About *Portſmouth* are bred a Race of ſmall Dogs like Beagles, which they uſe there to hunt Moles with, which they hunt as their natural Game.

In this County are theſe Caſtles, *Midwood, Winchester*, and *Odiam*; which were ſo ſtrong, that in the time of King *John*, Thirteen Engliſhmen defended the Fort for fifteen days againſt *Lewis* of *France*, who with a great Force aſſaulted it.

Hertfordshire.

THis Shire is bounded on the East by *Essex*. On the West by *Buckingham* and *Bedfordshire*, On the South by *Middlesex*. And on the North by *Cambridgeshire*.

It containeth in length 30 Miles,---in breadth 28 Miles—and in Circumference 130 Miles.

The Temperature of the Air is sweet and healthful, and is seated in a Climate neither too hot nor too cold, occasioned by the many Rivers which run through this Shire.

The Soil is Rich, Plenteous and Delightful, and yields abundance of Corn, Cattle, Wool and Grass, and is destitute of nothing that is either Pleasant or Profitable to the Life of Man.

The Principal Commodities are Wheat, Barley, and Malt.

It is in the Dioceses of *London*, *Chichester*, and *Lincoln*, and hath in it 120 Parishes.

Out of it are Elected 6 Members which sit in Parliament.

Knights

Knights	2	*Hertford*	2
St. Albans	2		

Its Diviſion is into 8 Hundreds, *viz.*

1. *Odſey*,
2. *Edwinſtreet*,
3. *Branging*,
4. *Brodewater*,
5. *Hitching*,
6. *Dacor*.
7. *Hertford*,
8. *Caiſho*.

And in theſe Hundreds are 18 Market-Towns,

Barnet, Mon.
Barkhamſted, M.
Buntingford, M.
Watford, Tueſ.
Ware, Tueſ.
Hitching, Tueſ.
Sabſworth, Wed.
Hempſted, Thurſ.
Hatfield, Th.
Hodsdon, Th.
Biſhop Stafford, Th.
Baldock, Th.
Stevenedge, Frid.
Tringe, Frid.
Stondon, Fr.
Hertford, Sat.
S. *Albans*, Sat.
Rickmanſworth, Sat.

Stevenedge and *Redbourn*, 2 new Markets.

The Principal Town in this Shire is *Hertford*, lying in the Latitude of 51 deg. 50 min. bearing from *London* N. by W. and is diſtant therefrom 20 Miles, Thus, From *London* to *Barnet* 10. to *Hertford* 20. But the way upon the Road is 22 miles meaſured.

This

This Town of *Hertford* (though the Shire-Town) is not the richeſt, the turning of the way through *Ware*, having much hindred Travellers from going through it: It hath been formerly a Baliwick, but is now governed by a Mayor, nine Burgeſſes, a Recorder, and Two Serjeants, their Attendants. The Arms of *Hertford* is, A Hart in a Field Proper.

The Earls of *Hertford*, are,

Roger, Earl of *Clare* and *Hertford*.
Edward Senior Earl of *Hertford*.

In this County, three remarkable Battels of Civil diſſention in *England* have been fought, *viz.*

The Firſt on the 23d of *May*, 1455. in the Town of St. *Albans*, by *Richard* D. of *York*, the Earls of *Warwick* and *Salisbury*, and Lords of *Fow*, *Cambridge* and *Cobham*, againſt K. *Henry* the 6. In whoſe defence, *Edw.* D. of *Somerſet*, *Henry* E. of *Northumberland*, and *John* Lord *Clifford*, with 5000 more loſt their Lives: The King himſelf wounded in the Neck with an Arrow, the D. of *Buckingham* and Lord *Sudley* in their Faces, *Humphrey* E. of *Stafford* in his right Hand, and the E. of *Dorſet* almoſt ſlain. There were on the Dukes part only 600 ſlain. The King by them was brought to *London*, and a Reconciliation made by their advancements unto Dignities and Offices.

The Second Battel was alſo fought at St. *Albans* on the 17th of *February* being Shrove-Sunday, by Q. *Margaret*, againſt the Dukes of *Norffolk* and *Suffolk*, the Earls of *Warwick* and *Arundel*, who by

by force kept the King her Husband with them, and by constraint he held, and on their side fought, till the Field was lost, and the Lords fled; when with great joy he was received by his Queen, and young Prince *Edward*.

The Third Battel was fought in *Anno* 1471. upon the 14th of *April* being *Easter-Day*, near *High Barnet*, by the Earls of *Warwick* and *Oxford*, and *Marquesso Mountaculo* against K. *Edw.*4. who led with him K. *Henry* the 6th. (his Prisoner) unto that Field, and that day obtained the Victory against his Enemies. There were Slain in this Battel, *Richard Nevil*, the stout E. of *Warwick*, with his Brother the Marques, and the E. of *Oxford* put to flight, and the Duke of *Excester* sore wounded, and left in the Field for Dead. On the King's part were Slain the Lords *Cromwell*, *Bowcher* and *Barns*, and on both parts the number of 10000 Men.

Remarques in this County.

Near *Fishpool-Street* in St. *Albans* (saith *Camden*) in our remembrance have Anchors of a great weight been digged up.

There is near St. *Albans* a Brook called *Womere*, which never breaketh out, but it foretelleth dearth or scarcity of Corn, or else some danger suddenly to ensue.

At *Ashwell* in this County rise so many Sourses of Springs together, that they presently drive a Mill, and become a pretty big River.

Hereford-

Herefordshire.

IS bounded on the East by *Glouceſterſhire* and *Worceſterſhire*. On the West by *Radnorſhire*. On the South by *Monmouthſhire*. And on the North by *Shropſhire*.

It containeth in length 63 Miles. in breadth 36 Miles. And in Circumference 101 Miles.

The Air is very healthful, temperate and wholſom.

The Soyl of this County is exceeding Rich for Corn and Cattle, and about *Lemſter* is the fineſt Wool in all *England*.

The Chief Commodities of this County are Syder, Corn, Wood, and the beſt Wool in any part of *England*.

It is in the Dioceſs of *Hereford*, and in it are 176 Pariſhes.

Out of it are elected 8 Parliament Men.

Knights

Knights	2	*Lemster*	2
Hereford	2	*Weobly*	2

Its Division is into 11 Hundreds, *viz.*

1 *Wignore*,
2 *Wolsey*,
3 *Broxash*,
4 *Stretford*,
5 *Radlow*,
6 *Grimsworth*,
7 *Greytree*,
8 *Webtree*,
9 *Exjaslacy*,
10 *Wormelow*,
11 *Huntington*.

In these Hundreds are 8 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Branyeard, Monday.
Pembridge, Tues.
Lidbury, Tuesd.
Kyneton, Wedn.
Webley, Thurs.
Rosse, Thurs.
Lemster, Friday.

Hereford, Wed. Friday, *and* Saturday.

The most eminent place in this County is the City of *Hereford*, lying in the Latitude of 52 deg. 12 min. and bearing W. N. W. from *London*, and distant therefrom 101 miles, thus, From *London* to *Maidenhead* 22. to *Nettlebed* 33. to *Alington* 46. to *Farrington* 56. to *Perrors-bridge* 69. to *Glocester* 81. to *Rosse* 91. to *Hereford* 101. But according to a more accurate admeasurement upon the Road, it is distant from *London* 130 miles.

The

The City of *Hereford* is Walled about, having ſix Gates for entrance, and 15 Watch-Towers for defence. It is yearly Governed by a Mayor, choſen out of one of the 30 Citizens, which are called the Election, whoever after is known for an Alderman, and cloathed in Scarlet, the four eldeſt Aldermen are Juſtices of the Peace, and graced with a Sword-bearer, a Recorder, a Town-Clerk, and 4 Sergeants with Maces.

The Arms of the City of *Hereford* are, Gules, three Lyons Paſſant Guardant, Or.

The Earls of *Hereford* ſince the firſt Conſtitution, are,

William Fitz Oſbourn, Earl.
Robert Boſſue, Earl.
Miles, Conſta. of *England*.
Henry Bohun, Earl.
Henry Bullingbrook, D. *Stafford*.
Walter D'Evreux, Viſc. *Hereſ.*

Upon the 2d of *February* being *Candlemas*-Day, in the year 1461. near *Ludlow*, a great Battel was fought between *Jaſper* E. of *Pembrook*, and *James Butler* E. of *Ormond* and *Wiltſhire*, againſt *Edward* E. of *March*, in which 3800 men were Slain. The two Earls fled, and *Owen Tenther* taken and beheaded. Before this Battel began, there appeared viſible in the Heavens, 3 Suns, which after a while all joyned together, and became One as before. This cauſed *Edward* afterwards

wards to give the Sun in his Glory for his Badge and Cognizance.

Things remarkable in this County.

By *Snodhill* Castle, is a Quarry of Excellent Marble.

By *Richards* Castle, is a Well called *Bone-Well*, wherein are continually found little Fishes Bones, but not a Fin to be seen; which Well being wholly cleansed of them, yet will the like come again. But (saith Mr. *Speed*) no man knows whether they be produced naturally, or brought thither in Veins through the Earth.

In the year 1571. *Marsley* Hill in the East part of this Shire, with a roaring Noise removed it self from the place where it stood, and for three days together travelled from its old Seat: It began this Motion on *Saturday* the 17th of *February*, about 6 of the Clock at Night, and by 7 of the Clock the next Morning, it had gone about 200 foot, carrying with it Sheep in their Coats, Hedge-rows and Trees, whereof some were overthrown, and those that stood upon the Plain, are now firmly growing upon the Hill. Those that were East are turned West, and those in the West are turned East. In this remove it overthrew *Kinnaston* Chappel, and turned two High ways near 300 foot from their old Paths.

The

The Ground that thus removed was about 26 Acres, which opening it self (Rocks and all) bore the Earth before it for about 1200 foot without any ſtay; leaving Paſturage in the place of Tillage, and Tillage overſpread the Paſturage. Thus overwhelming its lower parts, it mounted to a Hill 12 Fathom high, and there reſted after three days Travel.

Hunting-

Huntingtonshire.

THis Shire is bounded on the East by *Cambridgeshire*. On the West by *Northamptonshire*. On the South by *Lincolnshire*. And on the North by *Northamptonshire*.

It containeth in length 23 Miles. In Breadth 18. And in Circumference 65 Miles.

The temperature of the Air of this County is not so good as in other parts of *England*, in respect of the great quantity of Meers in it; yet the Natives that dwell about them, are healthful and live very long; but Strangers are subject to much Sickness.

For the Soyl, the Hilly part is for the Plough, and the Valley for Pasture, which is accounted as good as any in *England*.

The Chief Commodities are Corn, and Cattle.

It is in the Diocess of *Lincoln*, and hath in it 79 Parishes.

Our

Out of it are elected 4 Parliament Men.

Knights	2	*Huntingdon*	2

Its Division is into 4 Hundreds, *viz.*

Norman Cross,	*Leightenstoned*,
Hurstingstone,	*Toltan.*

And in these Hundreds are 6 Market-Towns, *viz.*

St. Ives, Mond.	*St. Neots*, Thurs.
Yaxley, Tuesd.	*Kimbolton*, Friday.
Ramsey, Wedn.	*Huntingdon*, Sat.

The Principal Town in this County is *Huntingdon*, lying in the Latitude of 52 deg. 21 min. It bears from *London* N. by W. And is distant therefrom 48 miles. Thus, From *London to Edmonton* 6. to *Waltham-Cross* 12. to *Ware* 20. to *Puckeridge* 24. to *Royston* 33. to *Huntingdon* 48. But by more accurate admeasurement upon the Road, it is found to be 57 miles.

By Charter from K. *John*, this Town hath a peculiar Coroner, Profit by Toll and Custom, Recorder, Town-Clerk, and 2 Bailiffs annually Elected.

The Seal of this Town, is in a Ring, a Huntsman, with Dog, Staff, *&c.* all Proper.

The Earls of this County since the first Constitution are,

Waldeof, E. of *Huntingdon*.
Simon de St. Lizio, E.
Henry Prince of *Scotland*, E.
William Clinton, E.
Guyford Angoleſme, E.
John Holland, E.
Thomas Gray, E.
William Herbert.
George Haſtings.

Things remarkable in this Shire.

At *Aleyceſton* in this Shire, are two little Springs, the one Freſh, the other somewhat Brackiſh; The latter is good for Leproſie and Scabs, and the other for dim Sights.

wittleſmere-Lake, and other Meers near it in this Shire, do sometimes in fair and calm weather, suddenly riſe tempeſtuously with Waterquakes; by reason of Vapours breaking violently out of the Earth.

Kent.

Kent is bounded on the East by the Narrow Seas. On the West by *Surrey*. On the South by *Suſſex*. And on the North by *Eſſex*.

It contains in length 60 miles. In breadth 30. And in Circumference 170 miles.

The Air of this County is neither ſo ſerene nor wholſom, as other parts of *England* are, which is occaſioned by the many Vapours that ariſe from the Sea and River of *Thames*, which almoſt encompaſs the ſame, making it a kind of *Peninſula*. And as it is not ſo healthy and clear, neither is it ſo cold as other parts of *England*, eſpecially in the lower places near the Sea, for the Snow upon a Thaw in the Winter, will ſooner be diſſolved in the Valleys, than on the Hilly parts of this County.

For the Soil, thus much in general may be ſaid: The *weald* for Wood. *Eaſt-Kent* for Corn. *Rumney* for Meadow. *Tenham* for an Orchard. *Sheppey* and *Reculver* for Wheat. *Thannet* for Barley. And *Hedcorn* for the Brood of big, fat and commended Capons.

The chief Commodities of this County, are Corn and Fruit.

It is in the Dioceſſes of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*, and hath in it 408 Pariſhes.

Ten Members are elected out of it to ſit in Parliament.

Knights	2	*Maidſton*	2
Canterbury	2	*Queenborough*	2
Rocheſter	2		

Its Diviſion is into 5 Lathes, & 67 Hundreds, *viz.*

1 Sutton.
Black Heath,
Bromeley,
Leſnes,
Axtane,
Rookeſly,
Godſheath,
Weſterham,
Somerden.

2 Aylesford.
Hoo,
Shamele,
Toltingtroe,
Chetham,
Wortham,
Larkfield,
Littlefield,
Twyford,
Tunbridge,
Watchlingſton,
Weſt Bamfield,
Brenchley,
Marden,
Eghorne,
Maidſtone.

3 Scray.
Milton,
Tenham,
Feverſham,
Boction,
Felbore,
Chart,
Wye,
Byircholt,
Galchil,

Galehill,
Aſhford,
Blackborne,
Tenderden,
Barkley,
Cranbrooke,
Rolvenden,
Selbrightenden,
Eaſt Barnfield,
Newyndene.

4 **St. Auguſtine.**

Ringſlow,
Blengate,
Whiteſtable,
Weſtgate,
Downchamford,
Preſton,
Bredge,
Kinghamford,
Seaſalter,
Wingham,
Eaſtry,
Corniloe,
Bewksbrough,
Longport.

5 **Shepway.**

Folkeſtane,
Lovingborne,
Stowting,
Heane,
Byrcholtſran.
Streats,
Worth,
Ham,
Langport,
S. Martin,
Newchurch,
Alowsbridge,
Oxney.

In theſe Hundreds are contained 29 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Eltham, M.
Wrotham, Tu.
Lenham, Tu.
S. Mary Cray, W.
Weſtram, W.
Gouldhurſt,
Wye, Thurſ.
Rumney, Th.
Lydd, Th.
Fockeſtone, Th.

Bromley, Th.	*Hyth*, Sa.
Maidſtone, Th.	*Bartford*, Sat.
Rocheſter, Fr.	*Sevenoke*, Sat.
Tunbridge, Fr.	*Graveſend*, W. & S.
Tenderden, Fr.	*Feverſham*, W. & S.
Smarden, Fr.	*Canterbury*, W. & S.
Woolwich, Fr.	*Dover*, W. & S.
Malinge, Sa.	*Sandwich*, W. & S.
Milton, Sa.	*Appledoor*.---
Cranbrooke, Sa.	

This County aboundeth with Navigable Rivers, that of *Medway* which divideth the County being the chief. In this County are alſo four Cinque-Ports, *viz.*

Dover.	*Sandwich.*
Rumney.	*Winchelſey.*

Of theſe four, *Dover* with the Caſtle is the chief, and by ancient Authors hath been accounted the Lock and Key to the whole Realm of *England*.

This County hath the happineſs to be poſſeſſed of two Cities and Biſhops Sees, *viz.* *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*; ſtrengthened with 27 Forts and Caſtles, and graced with 8 of the Kings Palaces, and beautified with many Stately Buildings.

The chief and principal City in this County is *Canterbury*, the See of the Metrapolitan of *England*. It lyeth in Latitude of 51 deg. 17 min. And bears Eaſt from *London*, being diſtant therefrom

from 44 miles, Thus, From *London* to *Dartford* 12. to *Rocheſter* 23. to *Sittingborn* 31. to *Canterbury* 44 miles. But being meaſured upon the Road, its diſtance from *London* is found to be 56 miles.

This City was (as Hiſtorians record) built 900 years before the Nativity of our Saviour, and was the firſt erected School for Education in Arts and Sciences, and was the motive which induced *Sigibert* King of the Eaſt Angles, to lay his foundation for *Cambridge* Univerſity.

In this City were Married K. *John* and *Iſabella* his Wife, and alſo with the Marriages of K. *Henry* the Third, and K. *Edward* the Firſt. And with the Interments of *Edward* the Black Prince; *Henry* the Fourth and *Joan* his Wife. And at *Feverſham* were interred K. *Stephen*, and *Maud* his Queen. After divers afflictions by the *Danes*, this City was at length fortified by *Richard* the Second, and afterwards Walled about by *Simon Sadbury*, Arch-Biſhop of that See.

Next to *Canterbury*, *Rocheſter* requires the preheminence of all the other Towns. Hiſtorians report that this City was firſt built by *Julius Cæſar*. How or by whom theſe two Cities are Governed, I do not find; But the Arms of *Canterbury* is, Gules Martlets in a Chief Argent, a Lyon Paſſant Guardant, Or.

And the Arms of *Rocheſter* is Argent, a Plain Croſs Gules, with an R in the Centre Or. In Chief a Lyon of *England*.

The Earls ſince the firſt Conſtitution, are,

Odo, Biſhop of *Bayen*. *Edmond Woodſtock*.
Will. Ipreſe E. of *Flan*. *Tho. Holland*.
Hubert de Burgh. *Edmond Graye*.

Things remarkable in this County are,

The Medicinal Wells at *Tunbridge*, the Virtues of the Waters of them are ſufficiently known.

At *Egerton* is a Spring whoſe Water turns Wood into Stone.

Three miles South from *Tunbridge* on the edge of *Suſſex* in a white ſandy Ground, are divers huge craggy Stones of ſtrange forms, whereof two of the greateſt ſtand ſo cloſe together, (and yet are divided with ſo ſtreight a Line) as one would think they had been ſawn aſunder.

The River of *Medway* loſeth it ſelf under ground, and riſeth again at *Looſe*, not far from *Cox-Heath*.

There are three Ridges of Hills in *Kent*, viz. The firſt is that which runs by *Boxtey*, *Dettling*, *Hellingborn*, *&c.* and is called *Health without wealth*. The ſecond is, that which runs by *Suttton-ulcomb*, *Booton*, *Malherſ*, &c. and is called *Health and wealth*. The third is that which runs by *Tenderden*, and is called *Wealth without Health*.

At

At *Motingham*, 8 miles from *London*, in *Anno* 1585. *August* the 4th, after a violent Tempest of Thunder and Rain, the Ground suddenly began to sink, and three great Elms growing upon it were carried so deep into the Earth, that no part of them could any more be seen; The compass of the hole is said to be 240 foot about, and a Line of 50 Fathom plummed down into it, finds no bottom.

In *Tenderden*-Steeple about the Belfrey, there is a Stone, which as the Rain falls upon it out of the Air, or the Rain drippings from other Stones about it, grows in about 5 or 6 years very manifestly: which having been pared away with an Instrument, grows up again as high as before.

Upon the Shoars of the Isle of *Sheppey*, are found weighty Stones, out of which Brimstone and Coperas are tryed, by boyling them in a Furnace for that purpose.

Near unto *Feversham* are Pits of great depth, narrow at the mouth, and very broad below, which have distinction of Rooms or Chambers within them, and Pillars of Chalk as it were to support them.

Great store of Samphire grows on the Cliffs, between *Deal* and *Dover*.

At *Dergineſſe*, for a mile and more together, do naturally grow abundance of hollow Trees, among nothing but Beach and Pebbles. And Westward from this place Peaſe grow naturally in Clusters as Grapes do, which differ but little in taste from Field Peasen. Also between *Thanet* Isle and *Sandwich* a kind of Hops grow naturaly among the Beach and Pebbles.

In the Isle of *Sheppey* there are no Moles, and if

any be carried over thither, they ſuddenly dye.

The River *Stowre* that runs through *Canterbury*, breeds the beſt Trouts in the South-eaſt parts of *England*.

At *Boxley-Abby* about 2 miles from *Maidſtroe*, is a Spring the water whereof in 9 days will turn Sticks and ſmall Wood into Stone.

In the year 1596, upon the 18th of *December*, a mile and half from *Weſtram* Southward (and not many miles from *Motingham*) Two Cloſes lying together ſeparated with a Hedg of hollow Aſhes, then was found a part thereof about 12 Perches long to be ſunk ſix foot and an half deep, the next morning 15 foot more, the third morning 80 foot more at leaſt, and ſo daily that great Trench of Ground containing in length about 80 Perches, and in breadth 28 Perches, began, with the Trees and Hedges on it, to looſe it ſelf from the reſt of the Ground lying round about it, and withal to move and ſhoot Southward day and night for Eleven days. The Ground of two water Pits, the one 6 foot deep, the other 12 foot deep, and about 4 Perches over in breadth, having ſundry Tuffs of Alders and Aſhes growing in the bottom with a great Rock of Stone under them were not only removed out of their places, and carried towards the South, at leaſt 4 Perches apiece, but withal mounted aloft and became hilly with their Sedge, Flags, and black mud upon the tops of them, higher than the face of the Water (which they had forſaken) by 9 foot, and in the place from which they were removed; other Ground which lay higher is deſcended, receiving the Water which lyes upon it. Moreover, in one place of the plain Field, there is a great hole made by ſinking of the Earth to the depth

of

of 30 foot at the leaſt, being in breadth (in ſome places) 2 Perches over, and in length 5 or 6 Perches.

Alſo there is a Hedge 30 Perches long, carried Southward, with his Trees 7 Perches at the leaſt. Divers other Sinkings there be in ſeveral other Places, *viz.* One of 60 foot, another of 47, and another of 34 foot. By means of which confuſion it is come to paſs, that where the higheſt Hills were, there be the deepeſt Dales, and the loweſt Dales are become the higheſt Hills. The whole meaſure of breaking was about 10 Acres.

In the year 1651. in the Pariſh of *Leniſham* 6 miles from *London*, a Medicinal Water was found out, and is much frequented.

Lancaſhire.

Lancashire.

IS bounded on the East by *Yorkshire*. On the West by the Irish Sea. On the South by *Cheshire*. And on the North by *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*.

It contains in length 57 miles. In breadth 32 miles. And in Circumference 65 miles.

For the Temperature of the Air, it is thin and piercing, and not troubled with gross Mysts or Fogs. The People are very Comely, Strong, Healthful, long liv'd, and not subject to Novel Diseases.

For the Soil, It is not very fruitful; yet it breeds a great number of Cattel, and those of a very great proportion, having goodly Heads, and large spread Horns. It yieldeth great store of Coles, and a competent increase of Flax. The Plain of this County is very good for Wheat, and Barley; but that which lyes at the bottom of the Hills, is best for Oats.

The chief Commodities that this County affords, are Cole, Cattel, Fowl, Fish and Flax.

It is in the Dioceſs of *Chester*, and hath in it 61 Parishes. And

And out of it are elected 14 Members to sit in Parliament.

Knights	2	*Wigan*	2
Lancaster	2	*Clitherow*	2
Preston	2	*Liverpoole*	2
Newton	2		

Its Division is into 6 Hundreds, *viz.*

Loynsedale,	*Laisand*,
Amounderne,	*West Darbie*,
Blackburn,	*Salford*.

And in these Hundreds are 26 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Boulton, Mon.	*Coln*, Wed.
Blackborn, M.	*Warington*, W.
Wigan, M. *and* Fr.	*Preston*, W. F. & S.
Poulton, Mon.	*Bury*, Thurs.
Cartmill, Mon.	*Gastinge*, Th.
Hornby, Mon.	*Ulverston*, Th.
Haws-head, Mon.	*Lancaster*, Sa.
Rochdale, Tues.	*Manchester*, Sa.
Charley, Tu.	*Clitheroe*, Sa.
Ormekirk, Tues.	*Leverpoole*, Sa.
Kirkham, Tues.	*Dalton*, Sa.
Prescot, Tues.	*Leigh* ——
Haslington, Wed.	*Great Eccleston* ---

The

The Shire-Town in this County is *Lancaſter*, lying in the Latitude of 54 deg. 10. min. And it beareth from *London* N. W. by N. and is diſtant therefrom 187 miles. Thus, From *London* to *Barnet* 10. to *St. Alban* 20. to *Dunſtable* 30. to *Stony Stratford* 44. to *Toceter* 50. to *Daventry* 60. to *Coventry* 74. to *Lichfield* 94. to *Rugeley* 99. to *Stone* 110. to *Newcaſtle* 116. to *Warrington* 136. to *Newton* 141. to *Wiggan* 148. to *Preſton* 162. to *Garſtang* 172. to *Lancaſter* 187. But by a more exact admeaſurement upon this Road, it is found to be diſtant from *London* 232 miles.

This Town is very pleaſantly ſituate, but the Inhabitants thereof do not much abound in Wealth. It is built on the South-ſide of the River *Lon*: The principal Glory of this Town conſiſteth in the Church, the Caſtle and the Bridge, and in it are many fair and long Streets. To this Town K. *Edward* the Third granted a Mayor and two Bailiffs, which are elected out of 12 Brethren, aſſiſted by 24 Burgeſſes, by whom it is yearly Governed, with the ſupply of 2 Chamberlains, a Recorder, Town-Clerk, and 2 Sergeants at Mace.

The Arms of this Town is, Party *per Feſſe Vert* and Gules, in Chief a Quadrangle of Caſtles walled Argent, and in Baſe a Lyon of *England*.

The Earls and Dukes of this County are,

Edmond Croukback Earl.
John of *Gaunt*, D.

The

The Kings of *England* of the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, were,

Henry the IV.
Henry the V.
Henry the VI.
Henry the VII.

Thoſe of the Houſe of *York*.

Edward IV.
Edward V.
Richard III.

After many Battels and conflicts, at length by the happy Marriage of *Henry* the 7th. K. of *England*, next Heir to the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, with *Elizabeth* Daughter and Heir to *Edward* the 4th. of the Houſe of *York*, the **Red** and **white Roſes** were United.

Although *Lancaſter* be the Shire Town, yet the Town of *Mancheſter* far exceedeth it, which is famous (not only for the Church, Colledge and Market-Place, but) for the great reſort to it for Cloathing. It was by *Anthony* the Emperour called *Mancunium*, and was made the Fort and Station of the *Romans*.

Bible Cheſter alſo in this County (though but a little Town) hath been eſteemed and called **The Richeſt Town in Chriſtendom.**

Things

Things Remarkable in this County.

Along the Sea side (in many places) lye heaps of Sand, upon which the People pour Water till it contract a Saltish humour from the Sand, and this they boyl with Turff till it become White Salt. Not far from *Fournes's* Fells, is the greatest standing Water in *England*, of a wonderful depth, and stretching it self out for the space of 10 miles together, all Paved in the bottom with Stone. This Water is called the *Miander* Meer, and there breeds in it a kind of Fish called a Chare, which is no where else to be found.

The *Mosses* in this Shire are very unwholsom, but the upper Coat of this Mossy Earth being pared away, it yields a fat Earth for Fuel: And in divers places under this mossy Earth, good Marl is found to inrich the Land.

On the Banks of the River *Irwell* there is found a reddish Stone. And about *Manchester* are Quarries of very good Stone.

By *Chatmosse* is a low moisy Ground, very large, a great part of which (saith *Cambden*) the Brooks swelling high, carried quite away with them, whereby the Rivers were corrupted, and a number of fresh Fish perished. In this place now lyes a low Vale, watered with a small Brook where Trees have been digged up lying along. The Wood of these Trees burns very bright, so that some think them to be Fir Trees: But *Cambden* questions whether they be not Subterraneous Trees growing under Ground as well as Plants, and other Creatures.

Upon

Upon the very top of *Pendle* Hill, grows a peculiar Plant called *Clowdesberry*, as coming out of the Clouds. This Hill lately did the Countrey near it much harm by abundance of water guſhing out of it. And this is remarkable, for whenſoever the top of it is covered with a Myſt, it is an infallible ſign of Rain.

Beſides this Hill, there are (not far from it) two others, *viz.* *Ingleborrow* and *Penigent*, which ſeem to touch the Clouds.

In the River *Lune* near *Cockerſand* Abby, is great ſtore of Salmon.

Leicesterſhire.

THis Shire is bounded on the Eaſt by *Lincolnſhire*. On the Weſt by *Warwickſhire*. On the South by *Northamptonſhire*. And on the North by *Derbyſhire* and *Nottinghamſhire*.

It containeth in length 30 miles. In breadth 26 miles. And in Circumference 100 miles.

The Air of this Shire is mild and wholſom, making the Inhabitants very healthy and long liv'd.

The Soil is good for the production of Corn, Cattle, and Coles.

The principal Commodities are Peaſe, Beans, Cattle, and Woo'.

It is in the Dioceſs of *Lincoln*, and hath in it 192 Pariſhes.

Out of it are elected 4 Parliament Men.

Knights 2 | *Leiceſter* 2

Its

Its Diviſion is into 6 Hundreds, *viz.*

Weſt Goſcote,	*Gartrey*,
Sparkingho,	*Eaſt Goſcote*,
Goodlaxton,	*Framland.*

And in theſe Hundreds are 12 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Hinckley, Mon.	*Waltham Would*, Th.
Mont Sorell, Mon.	*Hallaton*, Th.
Melton Mowbrey, Tu.	*Lutterworth*, Th.
Harborough, Tu.	*Billeſden*, Frid.
Boſworth, Wedneſ.	*Leiceſter*, Sat.
Loughborow, Th.	*Aſhy de la Zouch*, Sa.

The Principal Town in this Shire is *Leiceſter*, lying in the Latitude of 52 deg. 41 min.

It beareth from *London* N. N. W. and is diſtant therefrom 78 miles. Thus,

From *London* to *Barnet* 10. to St. *Albans* 20. to *Dunſtable* 30. to *Stony-Stratford* 44. to *Northampton* 54. to *Haverborough* 66. to *Leiceſter* 78. But by more accurate admeaſurement along the Road 98 miles.

This Town is ſaid to be built by King *Leir*, who lived 844 years before the Birth of Chriſt.

By whom this City is annually Governed, I do not find; but the Arms of the Town ſeem to be the ſame with that of *Robert de Bellemont* who was firſt Earl thereof; which is Gules, a Cinquefoil Ermine, pierced of the Field.

The

The Earls of *Leiceſter* ſince the firſt Conſtitution, are,

Robert de Bellemont.
Simon de Montefort.
Randulph, Earl of *Cheſter.*
Simon de Montefort.
Edmond Crouchback.
Will. de Bavar. E. of *Holland.*
John of Gaunt, D. of *Lancaſter.*
Robert Dudley.

Things remarkable in this County.

Near *Boſworth* upon *Redemore*, the laſt of the 13 Battels between the two Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter* was fought: whoſe diſſention ſpent *England* more Blood than did the winning of *France*. In which Battel *Richard* the Tyrant and Uſurper, by *Henry* Earl of *Richmond* with 4000 men were ſlain, and but 10 only on the Earl's part loſt their Lives. The Corps of the Dead King being ragged and torn, and the next day was laid all naked upon a Horſe, and truſſed like a Hog behind a Purſevant at Arms, and was as homely Buried in the *Grey Fryers* in *Leiceſter*, after whoſe Ruine, his Grave reſts as obſcure, being all overgrown with Weeds and Nettles: but the Stone Cheſt in which he was laid was preſerved, and is now made uſe of for a Trough in a common Inn for Horſes to drink in. This Battel was fought the 22 of *Auguſt*, 1485.

Near *Lutterworth*, is a ſpring ſo cold, that within

in a ſhort time it turneth ſtraws and ſmall ſticks into Stone.

In the North part of this Shire are ſtore of Pit-Coals, which are of the nature of hardned *Bitumen*.

The People of *Carleton* cannot pronounce their words well; but almoſt all of them have a naturable kind of Speech, fetching their words (with much ado) deep out of their Throats.

In the Rocks about *Belvoir* Caſtles are ſometimes found the Aſtroits or Star-Stones, reſembling little Stars joyned one to another, wherein are to be ſeen at every corner 5 beams, and in every beam in the middle is ſmall hollowneſs.

At *Barrow* is digged the beſt Lime-ſtone in all *England*, being extraordinary ſtrong.

In St. *Martin*'s Church in *Leiceſter*, lyeth the Body of Mr. *Robert Herricke*, one of the Aldermen of *Leiceſter*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, he was three times Maior of that Corporation; they lived fifty two years together, and ſeldom or never had under twenty in family, and never in that time Buried either Man, Woman, or Child; and lived to ſee their Children, and their Childrens Children, and their Children, to the number of One Hundred forty and two.

Lincolnſhire.

Lincolnſhire is bounded on the Eaſt by the German Ocean. On the Weſt by *Leiceſterſhire*. On the South by *Cambridge* and *Northamptonſhire*. And on the North by *Yorkſhire*.

It containeth in length 60 miles. In breadth 44 miles. And in Circumference 170 miles.

The Temperature of the Air, upon the Eaſt and South part, the Air is thick and foggy by reaſon of the Fen-Grounds thereto adjoyning; but withal very moderate and pleaſing.

The Soil of this County on the North and Weſt parts is abundantly fertile, pleaſant and Rich, ſtored with Paſturage, Arable and Meadow Grounds. The Eaſt and South parts is Fenny and Brackiſh, and for Corn barren: But for Fowl and Fiſh, no County in the Kingdom can compare with it.

The Chief Commodities that this Shire affordeth, are Wool, fat Cattle, Fiſh, Fowl, Horſes, Flax and Alabaſter.

It is in the Dioceſs of *Lincoln*, and hath in it 630 Pariſhes.

Out

Out of it are elected 12 Members which ſit in Parliament.

Knights	2	*Grimsby*	2
Lincoln	2	*Stamford*	2
Boſton	2	*Grantham*	2

The Shires Diviſion is into three parts, *viz.*

Lindſey. *Keſteven.* And *Holland.*

And theſe 3 Diviſions contain 30 Hundreds, *viz.*

Lindſey Diviſion.

Manlie,
Yarborough,
Brodley,
Ludbrough,
Walchcroft,
Aſlacoe,
Carringham,
Well,
Lawris,
Wraggoe,
Gartrie,
Loutheask,
Calceworth,
Candleſhy,
Hill,
Bullingbrook,
Horn-Caſtle.

Keſteven Liberty.

Lanyo,
Boothby,
Loveden,
Flaxwell,
Aſhwardburn,
Wivebridge,
Grantham,
Aveland,
Beltiſloe,
Neſſe.

Holland Diviſion.

Shirbeck,
Kirton,
Ellowe,

And

And in these Hundreds are 35 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Barton, Mon.
Caſter alias *Spilſby*, Mon.
Salsby, M.
Market-Stanton, M.
Stamford, M. & Fr.
Sleaford, M.
Gainsbury, Tueſd.
Barton, Tu.
Market Raſen, Tue.
Bullingbrook, Tueſ.
Spalding, Tueſ.
Alford, Tueſ.
Grimsby Mag. W.
Binbrook, W.
Lowthe, W. *and* Sa.
Boſton, W. *and* Sa.
Glamford, Thurſ.
Burgh, Th.
Market-Deeping, Th.
Folkingham, Th.
Holbich, Th.
Wragby, Th.
Naverby, Th.
Lincoln, Friday.
Taterſhall, Fr.
Kirton, Sat.
Thongcaſter, Sa.
Waynfleet, S.
Horn-Caſtle, S.
Bourn, S.
Grantham, Sa.
Demington, Sa.
Saltfleet, ———
Croyland, ———
Barwell, ———

The principal Place in this Shire, is the famous and ancient City of *Lincoln*. Lying in the Latitude of 53 degrees.

It bears from *London* N. by W. And is diſtant therefrom 103 miles. Thus,

From *London* to *Waltham* 12. to *Ware* 20. to *Buntingford* 27. to *Royſton* 33. to *Huntingdon* 48. to *Stilton* 57. to *Peterborough* 62. to *Market-Deeping* 70. to *Sleaford* 88. to *Lincoln* 103.

In

In the time of the *Normans* this was one of the beſt Cities of *England*, being the chief place to which Merchants did reſort and Traffick. In this City did K. *Edward* the Third ordain his Staple for the Mart of Wools, Leather and Lead.

The Government of this City is annually committed to a Maior, 2 Sheriffs, 12 Aldermen in Scarlet, a Sword, a Hat of Eſtate, a Recorder, Sword-bearer, and 4 Sergeants with Maces.

The Arms of this City are Argent, on a plain Croſs Gules, a Flower-de-luce, Or.

The Names of the Earls of *Lincoln* ſince the *Norman* Conqueſt.

William de Romar.
Gilbert de Gant.
Randal E. of *Cheſter.*
Robert de Quincy.
John de Lacy.
Tho. E. of *Lancaſter.*
John of Gaunt.
John de la Poole.
Henry Brandon.
Edward Clynton.

Things remarkable in this Shire.

Upon the 5th of *September* 1140. In the City of *Lincoln* was fought the great Battel between *Randolph* E. of *Cheſter*, and *Robert* E. of *Glouceſter*, againſt K. *Stephen*, in defence of *Maud* the Empreſs; where K. *Stephen* was taken Priſoner and carried to *Briſtol*, and there kept in Irons.

Again, in this Shire on the 19th of *May*, 1217. A Battel was fought by K. *Henry* the 3d. againſt his Diſloyal Barons, who aided *Lewis* Dolphin

of *France*, in which Conflict, the *French* were put to flight, and therein dyed the E. of *Perch*, with 400 Knights of that party. And divers Earls and Persons of Note taken Prisoners.

In the Fens in this County, have in Nets been taken at one Draught in the Month of *August*, 3000 Mallards, and other Fowl of the like kind.

The Ground about *Crowland* in this Shire is so rotten, that one may thrust a Pole into it 30 foot deep. And in a place called *Holland* there, the Ground is so wet, that as one stands upon it the Earth will shake under his feet, and he will be ready to sink into it.

Here are also many Quick-Sands, which have a wonderful force both to draw to them, and to hold fast that which they have drawn. The Inhabitants of those parts have no fresh water, only Rain-water, and that in Pits, which if they be deep, turns the water brackish presently: And if they be shallow, they dry up as soon.

About *Barton*, upon *Humber*, are abundance of Pewets, Godwits, Knotts and Dottrels, a simple kind of Bird, yet much given to imitating; which Birds are caught by Candle-light in this manner. The Fowler stands before the Bird, and if he put out an Arm, the Bird stretches out a Wing; if he set forward a Leg, or put forward his Head, the Bird doth the like, and imitates the Fowler's gesture so long, till he drawing nearer and nearer by degrees, at length casts his Net over him and takes him.

Middleſex.

Middleſex is bounded on the Eaſt by *Eſſex*. On the Weſt by *Buckinghamſhire*. On the South by *Kent* and *Surrey*. And on the North by *Hertfordſhire*.

It containeth in length 24 Miles. In breadth 18 Miles. And in Circumference 95 Miles.

The Air of this County is very healthful (as being all a Gravel.)

The Soil whereof is very Rich, it lying in a Vale, having ſome Hills alſo, and ſome of them of good aſcent, from whoſe tops the Proſpect of the whole is ſeen like unto *Zoar* in *Egypt*, or rather (ſaith *Speed*) like a Paradiſe or Garden of God.

The Chief Commodities are Corn and Cattel.

It is in the Dioceſs of *London*, and hath in it (beſides thoſe in *London* and *Weſtminſter*) 73 Pariſhes.

Out of it are Elected 8 Members to ſit in Parliament.

Knights	2	*LONDON*	4
Westminster	2		

In it 5 Princely Houses inheritable to the *English* Crown, are seated in this County, *viz.*

Enfield,	*St. James*, and
Hanworth,	*Hampton-Court*.
White-Hall,	

The last whereof is rather a City in Shew, than a Princely Palace only, the which for stately Port, and gorgeous Building not inferiour to any in *Europe*.

Its Division is into 7 Hundreds, *viz.*

Edmonton,	*Osriston*,
Goare,	*Elthorne*,
Finisbury, and *Wenlaxeburn*,	*Istleworth*,
	Spelthorn,

In it are 4 Market-Towns (besides those in *London* and *Westminster*) *viz.*

Brainford, Tues.	*Uxbridge*, Thurs.
Edgware, Thurs.	*Staines*, Friday.

The

The Principal Places in this County, are the two Famous Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, lying in the Latitude of 51 deg. 32 min. Of which two Cities we ſhall ſpeak more anon.

Things remarkable in this County.

At *Barnet* in this County, are Medicinal Waters of late diſcovery, and very famous.

Heſton, a little Village near to *Iſtleworth*, is very remarkable for yielding the beſt Flower, and the pureſt for Manchet.

The Waters of *Crowders-Well* by *Cripplegate* in *London*, and that at the Poſtern by *Tower-Hill*, have a very pleaſant taſte like that of New Milk, and are very good for Sore Eyes: But *Crowders-well* is the better of the two. And it is ſaid, that the Water of the Poſtern Spring on *Tower-Hill*, being let ſtand for ſeveral days to ſettle, will have in the bottom of it a yellow Sediment, much reſembling Brimſtone, both in colour and ſubſtance.

The *Stews* by the Bank-ſide in *Southwark*, lying on the South ſide of *London*, over the River *Thames* (ſays *Cambden*) were made to make Pikes and Tench fat, and to ſcour them from their muddy Fenniſh taſte. And I have ſeen (ſaith he) Pikes Paunches opened with a knife to ſhew their fatneſs, and preſently the Wounds have come together again by the touch of Tenches, and by the help of their glewy ſlime, being perfectly healed up.

In the River of *Thames*, there oftentimes happens a ſtrange ſhifting of the Tides, which is generally accounted a great Prodigie, becauſe it happens but ſeldom: A recital of all thoſe which I hear Hiſtory makes mention of, I ſhall here repeat.

Upon the 12th of *October* 1411. The *Thames* flowed thrice in one day.

Upon the 17th of *December* 1550. The *Thames* Flowed and Ebbed 3 times in 9 hours below Bridge.

Upon *January* the 26th. in the year 1564, at night, were two Tides in 2 hours. The next day likewiſe were two in the morning, and two at night.

Upon the 6th of *November* 1574. in the morning there happened two great Tides, at *London*; The one of Courſe, and the other within an hour after; which overflowed the Marſhes, and drowned many adjoyning Cellars.

Upon the 19th of *February* $160\frac{8}{9}$, when (of courſe) it ſhould have been dead low Water at *London*-Bridge, it was high Water, and preſently it Ebbed almoſt half an hour to a foot depth; and then ſuddenly it Flowed again, almoſt 2 foot higher than it did before, and then Ebbed again till it came near the right courſe.

Upon the 6th of *February* $16\frac{09}{10}$, was another ſtrange ſhifting of the Tides; but the particulars I cannot gain.

Upon the 3d of *January* $162\frac{2}{3}$, in the morning: The *Thames* ſhifted four Tides within four hours,

hours, *viz.* Two Floods, and two Ebbs, and then kept its right course.

Upon *Candlemas*-Day, the 2d of *February*, in *Anno* $165\frac{3}{4}$, The *Thames* Ebbed and Flowed twice in 3 hours. And the like shifting of the Tides, at the same time was observed too by Seamen to be in the Maritine places of *Kent*.

Upon the 4th of *October* 1656, The River of *Thames* Ebbed and Flowed twice in 3 hours.

The Deſcription following being too large to be inſerted in its due place (according to the Courſe of the reſt of the Counties) I have at the end by way of Supplement, added this Brief

DESCRIPTION OF LONDON,

K. *Charles* his *Auguſta*, or City Royal.

And of the City of *WESTMINSTER*, the Borough of *SOUTHWARK*, and their Suburbs, *&c.*

LONDON, the Epitome and Glory of all *Britain*, was the Seat of the Britiſh Empire, as now the Royal Chamber of our Kings. Who was the firſt Founder of Her, Writers do much differ about, ſome ſay *Brute* the *Trojan*, others not: but all agree that it

it was re-edified and enlarged by King *Lud*, in *Anno Mundi*, 5131.

Antiquity.

For Antiquity, *London* is very honourable, as may appear by what *A. Marcellinus* ſays of her, That ſhe was called an Ancient City in his time, which is above 1200 years ago; and *Cornelius Tacitus*, 300 years before that, gives her this Character, *viz.* *London* for multitude of Merchants and Commerce, is very much renowned.

Situation.

This Noble City is ſeated on a gentle riſing Bank, in a healthful Air, and no leſs pleaſantly than commodiouſly on the River *Thames*; ſo that whoſoever was the Founder, he ſhewed much prudence in the choice of its Situation; and her ſucceſsful eſtate hath given proof, that built ſhe was for long life and continuance.

Wall and its Gates.

The City is begirt with a Wall, as is ſaid, by *Conſtantine* the Great; which giveth entrance at ſeven principal Gates, beſides Poſterns of later erection: On the Weſt ſide are two, *Ludgate* and *Newgate*, both which ſerve for Priſons; the firſt for ſuch Debtors as are Freemen of the City; the other for Malefactors both of the City and Country; as alſo the County-Goal for Debt: Northwards, thoſe of *Alderſgate*, *Cripplegate*, *Moorgate*, and *Bishopſgate*; and Eaſtward, *Aldgate*. Beſides theſe principal Gates, there are ſeveral

Posterns. Also toward the River of *Thames*, many Docks and Harbours for Vessels, several Watergates, for the better security of the City, and Advancement of Trade.

Its Extent.

But now, as contemning Bondage, this City hath enlarged her self on all sides with spacious Suburbs, insomuch that she hath joyned her self Westward with another City, to wit, *Westminster*; and extending her Building Eastward as far as *Black-wall*; so that now the City is of great extent, being in length, from *Black-wall* in the East, to *Tuttle-fields* in the West, about six miles; and in breadth, one, two, and in some places almost three miles; and in circuit 'tis computed about 14 or 15 miles; in which are numbred above 500 Streets and Lanes, and 75000 Dwelling-Houses.

Of *WESTMINSTER.*

This City, or part of *London*, I shall first speak of, being the Noblest, and taken up by the King, the Nobility, Gentry, and such as depend on the Court and Law; was formerly called *Thorney* or *Dorney*, and was an Island encompassed by the *Thames*, overgrown with Briers and Thorns; but now graced with fair stately Houses and Palaces, both publick and private.

The chief among which are, First, The Palaces of the King, *Whitehall* and St. *James*; the first being the Residence of His Sacred Majesty, the other of his Royal Highness *James* Duke of *York*;

so

to which is joyned a delightful Park so called, in which is a Pall-Mall, said to be the best in *Europe*.

Secondly, the Courts of Judicature, and Houses of Parliament, now known by the Name of *West-minster-Hall*, a large Structure, which was anciently the Palace of the Kings of *England*.

Thirdly, Its Collegiate Church of *Westminster*, which was the Temple of St. *Peter*, raised out of the Ruines of a former, dedicated to *Apollo*, where the *Trinobants* did Sacrifice to *Diana Tauropolia*. This Temple of St. *Peter* was destroyed by the *Danes*, and re-edified by *Dunstan* Bishop of *London*, in the year 960.

Fourthly, King *Henry*'s Chappel, being a most magnificent and curious Edifice, beautified with the stately Tombs of the Kings and Queens, with many of the Nobility of *England*, renowned for the inauguration of our Kings and Queens, now a Collegiate Church.

Fifthly, *Somerset*-House, a large and stately Structure belonging to the King, situate upon the *Thames*.

Sixthly, The New-Exchange, a place well stored with variety of Shops and Goods; to which may be added,

Seventhly, The several Houses of the Nobility, as *Wallingford*-House, the Seat of the Earl of *Arlington*.

Northumberland-House, the Residence of the Countess of *Northumberland*.

York-House belonging to the Duke of *Buckingham*, but now turned into smaller Buildings, and made new Streets of Houses.

Salisbury-House, belonging to the Earl of *Salisbury*, converted into a *New-Exchange*, and a Street of smaller Houses.

Worcester-

Worcester-House, to the Marquess of *Worcester*. The *Savoy*, formerly an Hospital, now the Habitation of several Families, where they have their Houses apart: and here is His Majesties Wardrobe kept.

Arundel-House, belonging to the Duke of *Norfolk*; and *Essex*-House to the Duke of *Somerset*, now also turned into small Buildings, and made a Street to the *Thames* side.

Then *Exeter*-House, *Bedford*-House, *Clarendon*-House, *Leicester*-House, *Southampton*-House, with divers others, too many to be mentioned in this small Discourse. The Limits of this City ends at *Temple-Bar*, where the Liberty of *London* beginneth, which we shall next speak of.

Of *LONDON*.

This City within the Walls and Freedom, is divided into 26 Parts or Wards, governed by a Lord Mayor, so many grave Aldermen, and two Sheriffs; the yearly Choice of which was granted them by Patent from King *John*; to these *Henry* the Third added some Aldermen; these Aldermen take charge of the 26 Wards aforesaid, and called from them Aldermanries. The names of the Wards are thus called, *viz.*

1. *Tower-street.*
2. *Portsoken.*
3. *Aldgate.*
4. *Limestreet.*
5. *Bishopsgate.*
6. *Broadstreet.*
7. *Cornhil.*
8. *Langhorn.*
9. *Billingsgate.*
10. *Bridgwater* within.
11. *Candlewick.*

12. *Wal-*

12. *Walbrook.*
13. *Dowgate.*
14. *Vintrey.*
15. *Cordwainer.*
16. *Cheap.*
17. *Coleman-ſtreet.*
18. *Baſinghall.*
19. *Alderſgate.*
20. *Cripplegate.*
21. *Farringdon* within.
22. *Faringdon* without.
23. *Breadſtreet.*
24. *Queenhithe.*
25. *Caſtle-Baynard.*
26. *Bridgwater* without, *viz.* the Burrough of *Southwark.*

1. *Towerſtreet* Ward, ſo termed from the *Tower*; unto this Ward belongs *Sydon-lane*, or *Seething-lane*, part of *Mark-lane*, *Minchen-lane*, and *Beer-lane*, *Water-lane*, then *Harp-lane*: in this Lane is the *Bakers-Hall*; then the two Lanes called *Church-Lanes*, and next to them *Foul-lane*, then the Church of St. *Dunſtan*'s in the Eaſt, the *Cuſtome-houſe* and Key, now bravely rebuilt and adorned.

2. *Portſoken* Ward, the Eaſt part of the *Tower* is in it; then the Hoſpital of St. *Katharine*, then *Eaſt-Smithfield* and *Tower-hill*, where is the Store-houſe for keeping Proviſions for the Navy Royal, called the Slaughter-houſe; the Merchant-Taylors have in this Ward Alms-houſes for 14 Women; next the *Minories*, then the Church of St. *Buttolph*, then is *Hoglane* near *Goodmans-fields*; the Ward ending at *Petticoat-lane.*

3. *Aldgate* Ward, ſo named from the Gate; the chief Street beginneth at the Gate, betwixt the Gate and *Limeſtreet*; in it is Bricklayers-Hall,

Hall, then *Billeter-lane*, then *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, till you come to *Culver-alley*; then *Croſſed* or *Crouched-Friars*, *Woodroof-lane*, *Hart-ſtreet*, the North end of *Mark-lane*, where the Ward endeth.

4. *Limeſtreet* Ward; here ſtands *Leaden-Hall*, formerly a Storehouſe for Proviſion for the Poor, now a Market-place for Butchers, Tanners, Mealmen, and Wool; no Market in the World for variety of Proviſion able to ſtand in competition with it: Tere is no Pariſh-Church, or place for Divine Service in this Ward.

5. *Biſhopſgate* Ward; part is without the Gate, from St. *Mary Spittle* to *Biſhopſgate*, which Lanes and Alleys of note are, *Bethlehem* Eaſt of the New *Poſtern*, Weſt by *Moorfields*, and almoſt half of *Houndſditch*; in this Ward is the Church of St. *Buttolph* without the Gate, *Fiſhers-folly*, the old *Artillery-ground*, St. *Mary-Spittle*: within the Gate is *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, ſo called of the Gate, unto the Eaſt end of St. *Martins-Outwitch*, where is *Greſham-Colledg*; then by the Weſt corner of *Leaden-hall*, down that was called *Graſs-ſtreet*, to the Corner over againſt the Church, great St. *Hellens*, and little St. *Hellens*, where is Leather-ſellers-Hall.

6. *Broadſtreet* Ward, ſo named from the Street; in it is *Throgmorton-ſtreet*, *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, half *Finch-lane*, and *Scalding-alley*; in it is *Alhallows* in the Wall, *Wincheſter-ſtreet*, Carpenters-Hall, *Wincheſter-houſe*, the Hall between *Wincheſter-ſtreet* and *Broad-ſtreet*, called the *Glaſs-houſe*; in *Broad-ſtreet* are Sir *Thomas Greſham*'s Alms-houſes; here ſtandeth St. *Peters* the *Poor*, of which Pariſh was formerly made this Rhime,

In

In the Parish of St. Peters *the* Poor, *Cdoor. There's no Ale-house nor Tavern, nor Sign at a*

The Case is altered now, quoth *Ploydon.*

The St. *Augustine-Friers*, now the Dutch Church; in this Ward is Drapers-Hall, the House formerly of *Cromwel* Earl of *Essex*, *Bartholomew-lane*, and Merchant-Taylors-Hall in *Threadneedle-street*.

7. *Corn-hil* Ward, so called from a Corn-Market formerly kept there; the chief Ornaments of this Ward, are a famous Monument erected by Sir *Thomas Gresham*, who named it the *Burse*, afterwards by Queen *Elizabeth* called the *Royal-Exchange*; it is the Place of publick meeting for Merchants, whereunto they twice every day resort, between twelve and one at Noon, and six and seven at Night, a stately Structure, now said to be the best in the known World, built quadrangular of Free-stone, with a lofty Tower at the South entrance, and Walks round the main Building, over which are above 200 Shops for rich Wares, and well stored with variety of all sorts. The Church of St. *Peter*, accounted the oldest Church in *London*; the Church of St. *Michael* now rebuilt and bravely adorned; also the South end of *Finch-lane*, and the North end of *Burchin-g* is in this Ward.

8. *Langborn* Ward, so termed of a Bourn or Brook of sweet Water that ran in it; in which is *Fenchurch-street*, *Lombard-street*, half of *Lime-street*, in which was Pewterers-Hall; *Dionys Back-church*, half of *Birching-lane*, some few Houses in *Philpot-lane*, St. *Clements-lane* down to St. *Clements* Church,

Church, St. *Nicholas-lane* down beyond St. *Nicholas* Church; a ſmall portion of *Abchurch-lane*, part of *Beerbinder-lane*, *Alhallows-Lombard-ſtreet*, St. *Mary Wolnoth*.

9. *Billingsgate* Ward; the Ornaments of this Ward are *Billingsgate*, that giveth name to the Ward; then *Somers-key*, *Smarts-key*, and *Boſs-alley*, St. *Mary hil-lane*, in which is the beautiful Church of St. *Mary* on the Hill, St. *Margaret-Pattens-lane*, or *Rood-lane*, *Pudding-lane*, *Love-lane*, St. *Andrews-Hubbart* in *Eaſtcheap*, *Buttolph-lane*.

10. *Bridg* Ward within; the Streets and Ornaments of this Ward, are *Fiſh-ſtreet*, the Church of St. *Magnus*, St. *Margarets New Fiſh-ſtreet*, where is the New Column or Monument erected, near the place where the dreadful Fire began, *Sept.* 2. 1666. This Monument, St. *Leonard-Eaſtcheap*, *Graſs-church-ſtreet*, the *Old Swan*, Fiſhmongers Hall, *Drinkwater-wharf*, *Freſh-wharf*, anciently ſo called; part of St. *Martins-lane* in *Thames-ſtreet*, part of St. *Michaels-lane*, and all *Crooked-lane*.

11. Ward is *Candlewick* Ward; in this Ward is *Eaſtcheap*, a Fleſh-market for Butchers, a little part of St. *Clements-lane*, a great part of St. *Nicholas-lane*, *Abchurch-lane* almoſt wholly of this Ward, St. *Martins-lane* moſt part of this Ward, St. *Lawrence Poultney-lane*.

12 Ward is *Wallbrook* Ward; in this Ward is St. *Swithins-lane*, next Salters Hall, *Walbrook*, the *Stocks* Market, four or five Houſes up into *Lombard-ſtreet*, *Beerbinder-lane*, part of *Bucklers-bury*.

13. VVard is *Dowgate* Ward; in it is the High-ſtreet *Dowgate*, here is Skinners Hall, Tallow-chandlers Hall; then *Elbow-lane*, in which was Innholders

Innholders Hall, *Chequer-lane* or *Alley*; *Fryer-lane*, in it was Joiners Hall; *Grantham-lane*, the *Steel-yard*, *Church-lane*, *Alhallows the Great*, *Haywharf-lane*, *Alhallows the Less*, *Cold-Harbor*, Dyers Hall, *Ebgate-lane*, *Bush-lane*, *Suffolk-lane*; in it is Merchant-Taylors Free-School.

14. The *Vintry* Ward; in this Ward is *Three-Cranes-lane*, then *Church-lane*, *Broad-lane*, in this is Parish-Clerks Hall; *Stodies-lane*, in this is Vintners Hall; *Anchor-lane*, here is the Plummers Hall; then is *Worcester-place*, in this is the Fruiterers Hall; *Royal-street*, and *Colledg-hill*; the *Tower-Royal*, that giveth the name to the Street; *Horse-bridg-street*, in this is the Cutlers Hall; *Knight-Riders-street*, *Ipres-Inn*, *Kerion-lane*.

15. Ward is *Cordwayner* Ward; in this Ward is *Budg-Row*, *Turn-base-lane*, part of *Wringwren-lane*, *Cordwayners-street*, *Bow-lane*, *Basing-lane*, St. *Sithes-lane*, the South side of *Needlers-lane*, the South end of *Soper-lane*, *Goose-lane* in *Bow-lane*, the South part of *Watling-street*.

16. Ward is *Cheap* Ward; in which is the *Poultery*, and here also is the *Poultery-Compter*; *Cony-hoop-lane*, at the end stood Grocers Hall, part of *Old Jewry*, *Bucklersbury*, *Needlers-lane*, part of *Soper-lane*; *Cheapside*, here was a great Market for all sorts of Provisions, which is now removed to *Hony-lane* Market; the Mercers Chappel and Hall, then *Ironmongers-lane*, in which is Blossoms-Inn; next *Honey-lane*, *Cateaten-street*, in this is *Guildhall*, wherein the Courts for the City are kept.

17. VVard is *Coleman-street* VVard, part of *Old Jewry* is in this Ward; *Lothbury*, in this Street is St. *Margarets* Church, and Founders Hall; in *Old Jewry*, the Church of St. *Olaves upwil*;

upwel; then *Coleman-ſtreet*, in this Street is the Armorers Hall.

18. Ward was *Baſinghal* Ward; here ſtands the Maſons Hall, the Weavers Hall, the Girdlers Hall; Blakwell Hall, a Market for all ſorts of Woollen Cloaths, whereto all Country-men bring their Woollen Manufacture; then the Coopers Hall.

19. VVard, *Cripplegate* Ward; in this Ward are theſe Streets, *Aldermanbury*, *Milk-ſtreet*, *Gayſpur-lane*, part of *Weſt-Cheap*, *Love-lane*, *Lad-lane*, *Wood-ſtreet*, *Addle-ſtreet*, *Philip-lane*, *Huggen-lane*, *Maiden-lane*, the Eaſt ſide of *Guthorns-lane*, *Staining-lane*, *Silver-ſtreet*, the North-eaſt ſide of *Monkswel-ſtreet*; theſe within the Walls were the bounds: *Moor-lane*, with all the Alleys, *Little Moorfields* are of this Ward; more than half of *Grub-ſtreet*, *Whitecroſs-ſtreet* to *Beech-lane*, *Redcroſs-ſtreet*, with a part of *Golding-lane*, *Beech-lane*, and *Barbican-ſtreet*, more than half thereof towards *Alderſgate-ſtreet*; *Sion* Colledg, in which there was a ſtately Library, and Alms Houſes founded for 24 poor People, by Doctor *Thomas White*, and his Executor Mr. *John Simpſon*; the Pariſh-Church of St. *Alphage* (not conſumed) the Counter, Wax-Chandlers Hall, Haberdaſhers Hall in *Maiden-lane*.

20. Ward is that of *Alderſgate*; *Lillypot-lane*, the Weſt ſide of *Guthorns-lane*, *Kery-lane*, St. *Martins*, *Alderſgate-ſtreet* without the Gate, where is *Peter-houſe* (the Biſhop of *London*'s Seat) and *Little Britain*; Goldſmiths Hall; without the Gate in *Alderſgate-ſtreet* on the Eaſt ſide, is Cooks Hall: in this Ward are many ſtately Houſes for Noble Men and Gentry.

21. VVard

21. Ward is *Faringdon* Ward within; in this Ward is *Gunthrams-lane*, in which is Embroiderers Hall, Sadlers Hall, *Fosters-lane*, and St. *Fosters* Church rebuilt, Barber-Chirurgions Hall in *Monkswel-street* near *Cripplegate*, *Pentecost-lane*, *Butchers-Hall-lane*, in which was Butchers Hall, *Christ-Church*, the West side of *Friday-street*, the *Old Change*, the North Church-yard of St. *Pauls*, and the Cathedral it self, the School of St. *Pauls*, *Pater-noster-Row*, the West side of *Ave-Mary-lane*, *Creed-lane*; on the North of *Ave-Mary-lane* is Stationers Hall, Physicians Colledg, *Martins* Church by *Ludgate*, *Black-fryers*, *Panyer-alley*, *Ivy-lane*, *Warwick-lane*, *Blowbladder-street*, *Newgate-market*, and *Newgate*.

22. Ward is *Bread-street* Ward; wherein is *Bread-street*, the East part of *Friday-street*, *Watling-street*, part of *Knight-Riders-street*, *Distaff-lane* in which is Cordwainers Hall

23. Ward is *Queen-hith* Ward; in this Ward is *Trinity-lane*, or *Spooners-lane*, called also *Huggen-lane*, *Bread-street* Hill, *Fye-foot-lane*, *Desborn-lane*; *Little-Trinity-Lane*, where is Painter-stainers Hall, *Old Fish-street*, *Lambert-Hill*, *Pyel-lane*, *Towns-end-lane*, *Queen-hith*, *Salt-Wharf*, *Stew-lane*, *Brook-Wharf*, *Broken-Wharf*, *Triglane*, and *Bull-Wharf*.

24. Is *Castle-Baynard* Ward; in this Ward is *Creed-lane*, the East part of *Ave-Mary-lane*, part of *Pater-noster-Row*, the East side of *Warwick-lane*, *Peters-hill-lane*, *Pauls-Wharf*, *Addle-hill*, *Carter-lane*, *Do-little-lane*, *Sermon-lane*, the South Chain of *Pauls* Churchyard, and the South part of the Churchyard it self, St. *Peters Pauls-wharf*, *Baynards-Castle*, where was the Kings great Wardrobe; here is also the Heralds Office, Doctors Commons, and Blacksmiths Hall.

25. Ward

25. Ward is *Faringdon* Ward without; in this is *Guilt-spur-street*, the Church of St. *Sepulchres*, *Pye-corner*, *Cock-lane*, *Holborn-Conduit*; *West-Smithfield*, in it standeth the Hospital of St. *Bartholomew*, *Duck-lane*, St. *Bartholomews Close*, part of *Long-lane*, part of *Chick-lane*, *Smithfield Pond*, *Cow-lane*, *Snow-hill*, to the Bishop of *Elie*'s House, *Furnivals-Inn*, *Staple-Inn*, *Barnards-Inn*, *Fetter-lane*, *Thavies-Inn*, *Shooe-lane*, the Church of St. *Andrews* in *Holborn*; then *Old Baily*, where is the Sessions House for *London* and *Middlesex*; and also *Fleet* River, formerly a small Ditch or Rivolet, but now made a Navigable River to *Holborn* Bridg, with spacious Streets on both sides; on the East side of which is *Fleet-lane*, and the *Fleet* Prison, St. *Dunstans* in the West, *Cliffords-Inn*, the South end of *Chancery-lane*, *Sergeants-Inn*, even to the *Rolls* Liberty, and *Jack-anapes-lane* West, part of *Shear-lane*, the two *Temples*, *White-Fryers*, *Water-lane*, *Salisbury-Court*, St. *Bridgets* or *Brides* Church, *Bridewel-lane*, and *Bridewell*.

26. Ward is *Bridg* Ward without; in this are long *Southwark*, St. *Georges* Church, St. *Olave-street*, *Bermondsey-street*, *Kent-street*, *Blackman-street*: the Antiquities of it are *Bermondsey*, an Abbey of Black Monks, St. *Mary Overies*, a Priory of Canon Regulars; St. *Thomas*, an Hospital for the Poor; the *Lock*, a *Lazire* House in *Kent-street*; there be in it these five Prisons, the *Clinck*, the *Compter*, the *Marshalsey*, the *Kings-bench*, the *White-lion*: Here is *Winchester-house*, *Battail-bridg*, the *Bridg-house*, the Store-house of Grain for the Service of the City, and the Bear-Garden.

Every

Every Ward hath a peculiar Alderman, as an Overſeer or Guardian aſſigned thereunto, who hath a greater latitude of Power than any ordinary Juſtice of Peace. This Alderman hath one Deputy, and in ſome Wards more; there are alſo a certain number of Common-Council-Men, Conſtables, Men of the Ward-Mote-Inqueſt, Scavengers, ſome more, ſome leſs, with Beadles belonging to every Ward. This laſt Ward differs from all the reſt in this, That the Alderman appointed here hath three Deputies, but no Common-Council-Man. In this Ward is a Bayliff alſo, for execution of Legal Proceſs, and other Affairs under the Government of the City of *London*.

This City, for Divine Worſhip (before the late dreadful Conflagration, on *Sunday* the ſecond of *September* 1666, and continued until *Wedneſday* following; in which ſpace of time two thirds within its Wall and Freedom was conſumed) had 125 Pariſh-Churches, the moſt ſtupendious Fabrick of which, was the Cathedral of St. *Pauls*, founded by *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*, 610. It was the Biſhops Sea of *London*, endowed with fair Revenues and Livings; the proportion of this Building was, 690 foot in length, 130 foot in breadth; the height of the Weſt erected Roof from the ground 102, the new Fabrick from the ground was 88 foot; this was the only remaining Work of the Engliſh *Saxons* in *London*, the which is now rebuilding.

The Inns of Court and Chancery belonging to this City are twelve, *viz.* the *Inner* and *Middle Temple*, *Grays Inn*, and *Lincolns Inn*, which are called Inns of Court; and theſe Inns are taken up by the Benchers, Barreſters, and Students at Law.

Law. There are also two other Inns of Court, which are called *Sergeants Inn*, one in *Chancery-lane*, the other in *Fleet-street*, where the Judges and Sergeants have their Lodgings. The Inns of Chancery are, *Cliffords Inn*, *Clements Inn*, *Staple Inn*, *Furnivals Inn*, *Lions Inn*, *Bernards Inn*, and *Thavies Inn*; all which are inhabited by Attorneys and Sollicitors at Law.

The Courts belonging to the City of London.

The *Hustings* Court, is the House of Causes or Pleadings; this Court preserveth the Laws, Rights, Franchises, Customs and Dignities of the City; this Court is held *Tuesday* as formerly.

The Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, a most ancient Court of *Record* for all Matters of Law and Equity: There is the Inner Court, where the Lord Mayor and Aldermen sit in Council on *Tuesday* and *Thursday* weekly; and the Outer Court, held every day (but Holydays, and certain other times of the year) for Proceedings at Law.

The Court of *Orphans*.

The two Sheriffs Courts, one for each *Compter*, *Wednesday* and *Friday* for Tryal of *Wood-street*, and *Thursday* and *Saturday* for the *Poultrey*.

The Court of *Common Council*, for making of Laws, and transacting of other Matters of publick concernment to the state of the City.

The *Sessions of Peace*, held ordinarily once a month throughout the year.

The Court for the *Conservation* of the Water and Rivers of *Thames* and *Medway*.

The

The Court of the *Coroner* and the *Escheator*.

The *Chamberlains* Court for Apprentices.

The Court of *Requests*, commonly called the *Court of Conscience*; All which Courts are kept within the *Guildhall*, *London*.

The Sessions of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, and Goal-delivery of *Newgate*, for the City of *London* and County of *Middlesex*, holden at *Justice-Hall* in the *Old Baily*; whereof the Lord Mayor is the Chief Judg, and hath power of Reprieving, *&c.*

The Court of the *Tower* of *London*; held within the verge of the City before the Steward by prescription, of Debt, Trespass, and other Actions. All which Courts are kept within the *Guildhall* London; a fair and large Structure for the negotiating of the Affairs of the City.

The Court of *Policies* and *Assurances* to Merchants that Venture and Traffick on the Seas, where Ships and Goods are Ensured at so much in the Hundred, in the *Royal Exchange*.

The Court of *Halmote*, or *Hall-Court* for every Company in *London*, appropriate to each Hall they belong.

The Court of *Wardmote*, or *Wardmote Inquest*, for every VVard; the Inquest consisteth of twelve or more, as the custom of the VVard is, chosen in each VVard St. *Thomas*'s day.

Besides these Structures are several others, as the *Charter house*, or *Sutton*'s Hospital, a fair and large Building, being one of the noblest Hospitals in *England*, in which are constantly maintained 80 old Men and 40 Boys, who have generous Education bestowed on them, and after disposed of, either to the University or to Trades.

Doctors

Doctors Commons, the Habitation of the Civilians that practise the Civil Law.

The *Heralds Office*, or Colledg, for preserving Genealogies of Families, Coats of Arms, *&c.*

The *Colledg of Physicians*, a fine new built Structure; in which Colledg there is a President, four Censors, and eight Elects, to whom the management of Affairs of the said Society is committed.

The *Halls* belonging to the several Companies, which are most of them very fair and large Structures.

There are four Free-schools in this City; The Free-school of St. *Pauls*, now built in ample manner, and richly endowed *Anno* 1512, by Dr. *Colet* Dean of St. *Pauls*, for 153 poor Mens Children, for which there was a chief Master, and Usher, and Chaplain ordained.

Moreover, in the year 1553, after the Erection of *Christ*'s Hospital, which arose out of the ruins of the *Grey Fryers*, that stood there; a great number of poor Children of the City taken in, and a fair School appointed at the Charge of the City, though *Edward* the Sixth bears the name of the Patron: Also another School was founded in *Christ*'s Hospital, at the Charge of the Lady *Ramsey*. There is also another lately erected, by his Majesties Liberality, for the instructing of forty Boys in Geometry, Navigation, and other parts of the Mathematicks, yearly, for ever.

Anno 1561. the Merchant-Taylors of *London* founded a School in the Parish of St. *Lawrence Poultney*, near *Thames-street*.

Anno 1579, Sir *Thomas Gresham* gave the *Royal Exchange*, with all the Buildings thereunto appertaining,

pertaining, *viz.* the one Moiety to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and their Succeſſors; and the other moiety to the *Mercers*, to find four to read Lectures of *Divinity*, *Aſtronomy*, *Muſick*, and *Geometry*, within that dwelling in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, called *Greſham*-Houſe or Colledg, and to beſtow 50 pounds *per Annum* to every Reader: the *Mercers* alſo are to find three Readers in the ſame place; that is, the *Civil Law* Reader, *Phyſick* and *Rhetorick*, and every Reader to have 50 pounds yearly ſtipend. Theſe *Lectures* are to be read every day in the week in Term-time (Sundays excepted) at nine a clock in the Morning, in Latine, and at two of the clock in the Afternoon in Engliſh; only the *Muſick* Lecture is at ten on *Saturday* in the Morning, and at three in the Afternoon. Sir *John Cutler* alſo ſet up a Lecture for *Mechanicks*, at two of the clock, on ſo many *Fridays* after the Term, as there is weeks in the Term.

Its Houſe of Correction, *Bridewel*, for Vagabonds and Idle Perſons.
Its *Seſſions Houſe* for *Malefactors*.
And its New *Bethlehem* in *Moorfields*, for Lunaticks.
} All which are fair & large Buildings.

Another Glory of the City of London, *which muſt not be omitted, is the River of* Thames.

This famous River taketh the Head or Spring out of the flank of a Hill in *Cotſwol-Downs*, about a mile from *Tetbury*; from hence by many Meanders, and meeting with other Streams, ſhe

arrives to *Oxford*, then to *Abington*, to *Wallingford*, *Reading*, *Marlborough*, *Maidenhead*, *Windſor*, *Eaton*, *Cherſey*, *Stains*, *Kingſton*, *Richmond*, *Brainford*, *Mortlack*, *Putney*, *Chelſey*, *Lambeth*, *Weſtminſter*, and ſo to *London*, and thence to *Graveſend*; and thus ſhe comes ſporting along from her firſt ſource, about nine-ſcore miles, before ſhe emboſoms her ſelf in the Arms of *Neptune*; to which we may add her convenient diſtance from the Sea; the wholſomneſs of her Water; her multitude of Ships, and ſmaller Veſſels; her ſtately Palaces on both ſides of her Banks; her variety of all ſorts of Fiſh; and the infinite number of Families that are maintained by this River.

Of London *Bridge.*

Quite over the River of *Thames*, near unto the Tower, there is built a moſt ſumptuous and magnificent Bridg, built upon nineteen Arches of Stone, containing in length one quarter of a mile; upon which there are moſt ſumptuous Houſes builded on both ſides, and a Draw-Bridge in the middle; large Veſſels, when they have ſtruck Sail, may paſs under the Arches. This Bridge hath been ſeveral times rebuilt, and hath twice in this Age been in part conſumed by Fire; yet the magnificence thereof exceeds all the Bridges that Story makes mention of.

Of

Of the Tower.

The stately and strong Tower of *London*, it's a strong Fort or Citadel, which secures both the City and the River; it serves not only to Defend but to Command either upon occasion; It is the Treasury for the Jewels and Ornaments of the Crown; the great Archieve which conserves all the old Records of the Courts of Justice at *Westminster*; it is the place for the Royal Mint, for the Coynage of Gold and Silver; it is the chief Magazine and Armory, or Arsenal of the whole Land for Martial Engines and Provision: In it also is the Brake or Rack: And lastly, It is a great Ornament both to the River and the City.

Of Fresh Water Rivers, Aqueducts, Conduits, Fountains, &c. belonging to the City of London.

Before the Conquest, and long after, *London* was watered with a Water called *Wallbrook*, running through the midst of the City, now a Street, receiving the same name; and by another Bourn or Water running through *Langborn* VVard, watering the East part. In the Suburbs VVestward, was another great Water called *Old Bourn*, now *Holborn*. In the other part of the Suburbs were three principal VVells, *viz. Holy Well*, *Clements Well*, *Clarks Well*; and near unto this five smaller VVells. In *West-Smithfield* there was *Horse-Pool*, and by *Cripplegate* Church

Crowders Well; but most of these are now stopped up: and by the admirable VVork of Sir *Hugh Middleton*, the VVater being brought from *Amwel* Spring by *Ware* to *London*, it runs in Pipes through all the Streets of the City, and by smaller Pipes into almost every Man's House. To which we may add the several VVaterhouses built by the *Thames*, which serve to convey VVater to their adjacent places.

The Inhabitants of *London* are sufficiently furnished with Provisions, for besides the several Shambles every where dispersed up and down, there are these Markets, *Leaden-hall* Market, the *Stocks* Market, *Hony-lane* Market, *Newgate* Market, *Clare* Market, *Southampton* Market, St. *Jamts* Market, *Westminster* Market, and *Ratcliff* Market.

To conclude, *London* is a City of great fame for its Trade and Commerce with all Nations in the known VVorld; and if we consider its Antiquity, Riches, Jurisdiction, Situation, its Populousness, its good Government, the ingenuity of its Inhabitants in Arts, Manufactures, and Martial Affairs; It may deservedly be compared with any City of the highest rank in the whole VVorld.

By

By this brief Description of these two Famous Cities of London and Westminster and River of Thames, you may conceive of its magnitude in some measure, as Hercules may be judged by his Foot; But if you would have a farther inspection into them, there is lately Engraven a Map in Copper, and Printed in a large sheet of Royal Paper, in which is accurately described, all the Streets, Lanes, and Common passages in these two Cities, viz. From St. James's to Black Wall, as they are now made and altered since the late Dreadful Fire. The Price of which Map is but 12 d. and is to be had at Mr. Robert Mordens, at the Sign of the Atlas in Cornhil, near the Royal Exchange in London.

Memorable Casualties, and other Remarkable Things and Passages hapning in London.

In the 20th year of *William* the Conqueror, so great a Fire hapned in *London*, that from the West Gate to the East, *i. e.* from *Ludgate* to *Aldgate* it consumed all Churches and Houses,

together with the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul.*

In the 4th year of *Will. Rufus*, on the 18th of *October* (being St. *Luke*'s Day) about 600 Houſes were thrown down with Tempeſt, and the Roof of *Bow* Church in *Cheapſide* was raiſed, ſo that in the fall, ſix of the Beams being 27 foot long a piece, were driven ſo deep into the ground (the Street being then not Paved) that not above 4 foot remained above ground in ſight, and yet the whole frame kept together in the ſame order as they were placed (by the Workmen) on the Root it ſelf.

In the year 1186. and in the Reign of *Henry* the 2d. *London* was Paved.

In the 10th year of *Richard* the Firſt, was *London* firſt Governed by a Mayor and Sheriffs.

In the year 1209. and in the Reign of K. *John*, *London* Bridge was built with Stone.

In the 17th year of *Henry* the 3d. Five Suns appeared at one time together, after which followed ſo great a Dearth, that People were conſtrained to eat Horſefleſh and Barks of Trees, and in *London* 20 Thouſand were ſtarved for want of Food.

In the 27th year of *Edward* the Firſt, the Kings Palace at *weſtminſter* and the Monaſtery adjoyning were Burnt.

In the ſame 27th year of his Reign, an Act was made by the Common-Council of *London* (with the King's conſent) concerning the price of Victuals, *viz.*

A fat Cock three half-pence. 2 Pullets the ſame. A Gooſe 4 *d.* A Mallard 3 half-pence. A Pheaſant 4 *d.* A Heron 6 *d.* A Plover 1 *d.* A Swan 3 *s.* A Crane 1 *s.* 2 Wood-Cocks 3 halfpence. A fat Lamb (from *Chriſtmas* to *Shrovetide*)

Shrovetide) 16 *d.* and all the year after for 4 *d.* And VVheat this year was so plentiful, that a Quarter was sold for 10 Groats.

In the 8th year of *Edward* the 2d. was so great a Dearth, that Horses and Dogs were eaten, and Thieves in Prison plucked those in pieces that newly came in amongst them, eating them half alive; this Famine continued 3 years, and brought in the end such a Pestilence, that the living scarce sufficed to Bury the dead.

In this Kings Reign digging a Foundation of a Work about St. *Pauls* in *London*, was found above 100 head of Oxen and Kine.

In the year of our Lord 1348. a Plague began in *London* about *Alhallontide*, and continued till the year 1357. (which is 9 years) where it was observed, That those that were born after the beginning of this Mortality had but 28 Teeth, whereas before they had 32.

In *Anno* 1411. *Guild-hall* in *London* was built.

In the 4th year of *Edw.* the 3d. A Solemn Tournament or Jousting, which lasted three days, was held in *Cheapside London*, near to *Soper-lane*, where a Scaffold was erected for the Queen *Philippa* and her Ladies to sit on to see the Jousting, which Scaffold fell, and (though there was no hurt done) the King threatned to punish the Carpenters that erected it for their neglect, till the Queen (upon her knees) intreated pardon for them.

In the 11th year of his Reign was so great a Plenty, that (in *London*) A Quarter of Wheat was was sold for 2 *s.* A fat Oxe for a Noble. A fat Sheep for 6 *d.* Five Pigeons for a Peny. A fat Goose for two Pence. A Pig for a Peny.

In the 14th year of *Richard* the 2d. on *Chriſtmas* day, a Dolphin was taken up at *London* Bridge of a monſtrous growth, and 10 foot long.

In a Parliament time in this Kings Reign, a certain Image was made of Wax by Necromancy, which at an hour appointed uttered theſe words, *The Head ſhall be cut off. The Head ſhall be liſt up aloft. The Feet ſhall be liſt up above the Head.* —— This Parliament was called the Marvellous Parliament.

In the 3d year of *Henry* the 5th upon *Candlemas* Day, 7 Dolphins came up the River of *Thames*, whereof 4 were taken.

Upon the 8th of *November*, in the 7th year of K. *Henry* the 6th. the Duke of *Norfolk* paſſing through *London* Bridge, His Barge being ſet upon the Piles, overwhelmed ſo, that 37 perſons were Drown'd, and the Duke (with ſome others that eſcaped) were fain to be drawn up with Ropes.

In the 18th year of *Henry* the 6th. All the Lions in the Tower died. And upon the 18th day of *July* in the ſame year, the *Poſtern Gate* between the two *Tower Hills* ſunk (by night) above 7 foot into the Ground.

In the 10th year of King *Henry* the 7th in the digging a new Foundation in the Church of St. *Mary Hill* in *London*, the Body of *Alice Hackney* who had been Buried in that Church 175 years before, was found whole of Skin, and the Joynts of her Arms pliable, her Corps was kept above ground 4 days without annoyance, and then Buried again.

In the 15th year of his Reign was a great Plague, of which there died in *London* in that year 30 Thouſand perſons.

In

In the 9th year of K. *Henry* the 8th. there happened a Sweating Sickneſs, whereof a number of People died, eſpecially in *London*, ſo that in 3, and ſometimes in 2 hours it took away mens lives. It began in *July*, and continued till the middle of *December*.

In the 20th year of his Reign in the end of *May*, began another Sweating Sickneſs in *London*, which infected all places of the Realm.

In the 27th year of *Henry* the 8th. upon *Tueſday* in *Eaſter* VVeek, *William Foxley* Pot-maker for the Mynt of the Tower of *London* fell aſleep, and could not be waked with pinching or burning, till 14 days after; and when he awaked, was found (in all points) as if he had ſlept but one night, and he lived 40 years after.

In the ſecond year of *Edward* the 6th. St. *Anns* Church by *Alderſgate* in *London*, was conſumed by Fire.

In his 5th year was a Sweating Sickneſs again, more violent than thoſe foregoing, for in the firſt VVeek it began in *London*, there died there 800 perſons, and it was ſo violent that it took men away in 24 hours, ſometimes in 12, and ſome in leſs. In this Sickneſs (beſides divers Perſons of Quality and account) there died two Sons of *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*, both dying within an hour one of another, and in ſuch order, that both of them died Dukes.

In the 2d year of Q. *Mary*, on the 15th of *February*, in the Sky appeared a Rainbow reverſed, *i. e.* the Bow downwards, and the ends upwards. Alſo 2 Suns ſhined at one time being a good diſtance aſunder.

In the 4th year of her Reign, Burning Agues, and other ſtrange Diſeaſes took away very many

people, ſo that (in *London*) between the 20th of *October*, and the laſt of *December* there died ſeven Aldermen.

In her 5th year, upon the laſt of *September*, there fell ſuch great ſtore of Rain, that *Weſtminſter* Hall was full of VVater, and Boats were rowed over *Weſtminſter* Bridge into *King-ſtreet*.

In the 3d year of Q. *Elizabeth*, the Spire of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral in *London*, being 260 foot high above the Stone-work, being made of VVood and covered with Lead, was with Lightning burnt down, together with the Roof of the Church and Steeple, and all in leſs than 5 hours time. Alſo in this year of her Reign, were produced many monſtrous Births, *viz.* a Mare brought forth a Foal with two Heads, and a long Tail growing out between the two Heads. A Sow farrowed a Pig with 2 Bodies, 8 Feet, and but one Head.

In her 6th year, a great Peſtilence raged in *London*, whereof there died there in one year 21 Thouſand and 5 Hundred perſons.

In her 8th year, there died in *London* in 10 Months ſpace 7 Aldermen.

In her 15th year, appeared the new Star or Comet in *Cathedra Caſſiopæa*.

In her 17th year, the River *Thames* Ebb'd and Flowed twice in one hour. And upon the 9th of *September*, the Heavens ſeemed to be all on fire.

In her 26th year, was a great Plague in *London*, of which there died (beſides the Lord Maior, and three Aldermen) 17 Thouſand 8 hundred and 90. and *Michaelmas* Term was held at St. *Albans*.

In the first year of K. *James*, the Plague was so violent in *London*, that from the 23th of *December* to the 12th of *December* following, there died in *London* and the Liberties 38 thousand 244 persons, whereof of the Plague 30 thousand 568, of which in one Week 3 thousand and 90.

In his 3d year, a great Porpus was taken at *West Ham*, a mile and half within the Land, and a few days after, a Whale was divers times seen above the Water in the River of *Thames*, which was judged to exceed the biggest Ship upon the River, but tasting the fresh Water retired into the Sea.

In his 6th year, 1609. A Frost began in *December*, and lasted till *April* following.

In the 12th year of his Reign, the New-River Water was brought to *London*.

In the year 1623. on *Friday* Octob. 24. A Romish Priest Preached in the Afternoon at *Hunsdon* House in the *Black Fryers London*, in an upper Chamber, where 300 persons were assembled to hear him, when about the middle of the Sermon a great part of the Floor brake and fell down, in the fall whereof the Priest was slain, and near 100 of his Auditors, and as many more maimed.

In the 7th year of King *Charles* the First, upon the 29th of *May*, a Star appeared visible at Noon, the Sun shining clear, at which time the King rode to St. *Paul's* Church, to give thanks for the Queens safe delivery of her second Son, Prince *Charles*, now our most gracious Soveraign, whom God grant long to Reign over us.

In the 8th year of his Reign, near one half of the Houses upon *London* Bridge were burnt to the tops of the Arches.

In the year 1643. The moſt Magnificent Croſs in *Cheapſide London*, was demoliſhed.

In the 17th year of K. *Charles* the Second. Began a dreadful Peſtilence in the City of *London*, continuing from the beginning of *May* till the end of *December*, where there died in *London* and within the Bill of Mortality, of the Plague, and of other Diſeaſes 97306. beſides many more not taken account of.

On the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th of *September*, in the 18th year of his Reign, in the ſpace of three days, were in *London* conſumed by Fire Fourſcore and Ten Pariſh-Churches, and above Thirteen Thouſand Dwelling-Houſes.

Norfolk.

THe County of *Norfolk* is bounded on the East by the German Ocean. On the West by *Cambridgeſhire* and *Lincolnſhire*. On the South by *Suffolk*. And on the North by the German Ocean.

It containeth in length 50 Miles. In breadth 35. And in Circumference 145 Miles.

The Temperature of the Air in this County is very ſharp, eſpecially in the Champion and near the Sea, and the Spring and Harveſt here are very late.

The Soil in many places is very good, but generally of Clay or fat Chalk. And although it be healthy in ſome places, yet by compoſture of Sheep, the Heaths are made mighty Rich for Corn, ſo that when they are laid again from bearing of Corn, they yield a more ſweet and plentiful feeding for Sheep.

The Chief Commodities of this County are, Stuff, Stockings, Wool, Corn, Coals, and Conies. Herrings and other Fiſh.

It is in the Dioceſs of *Norwich*, and hath in it 660 Pariſhes.

Out

Out of it are Elected 12 Members to sit in Parliament.

Knights	2	*Yarmouth*	2
Norwich	2	*Thetford*	2
Kings-Lynn	2	*Castle-rising*	2

Its Division is into 31 Hundreds, *viz.*

Smethdon,
Brothercross,
North Grenehoe,
Halfe,
North Erpingham,
Tunstad,
Happing,
West Flegg,
Blowfield,
Tavatham,
South Erpingham,
Eynsford,
Gallowe,
Frecbridge,
Launditche,
Milforde,
Forehoce,
Humbleyarde,
Hensteade,
Loe,
Clavering,
Earshaw,
Depwarde,
Dysse,
Guiltcrosse,
Shorpham,
Wayland,
South Grenehoe,
Walsham,
Clackelosse,
Grymshoce.

And

And in theſe Hundreds are 28 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Lyn, Tueſ. & Sat.
Eaſt Harling, Tueſ.
Foulſham, Tueſ.
Caſton, Tueſ.
Norwich, W. F. S.
Harlſton, Wed.
Watton, Wed.
Attlebury, Thurſ.
Fakingham, Thu.
North Walſham, Th.
Dis, Frid.
Wymondham, Fr.
Eaſt Deareham, Fr.
Snetſham, Fri.
Walſingham, Fri.
Yarmouth, Sat.
Thetford, Sa.
Hingham, Sa.
New Bakenham, Sa.
Swafham, Sa.
Downham, Sa.
Holt, Sa.
Burnham Market, Sa.
Cromer, Sa.
Repham, Sa.
Aleſham, Sa.
Worſted, Sa.
Sechy, every ſecond Monday.

Attlebury,
Southwold,
Winfield,
} Three New Markets.

The Sea-Coaſts of this County are very fortunate in Fiſh, and on theſe Coaſts are very good Harbours, of which *Lyn* and *Yarmouth* are the Chief, both of them of great Traffick. And *Wells* and *Blackney* are next in eſtimation.

The chief place in this County is the ancient City of *Norwich*, lying in the Latitude of 52 deg. 12 min. and bears from *London* N E. by N. and is diſtant therefrom 90 miles. Thus,

From

From *London* to *Waltham Croſs* 12. to *Ware* 20. to *Puckeridge* 24. to *Barkway* 31. to *Witlecford Bridge* 41. to *New-Market* 53. to *Thetford* 69. to *Attleborough* 79. to *Windham* 84. to *Norwich* 90. But by a more accurate admeaſurement upon the Road, it is diſtant 108 miles.

It is a City flouriſhing in Peace, Plenty, Wealth and Honour; It is ſituate upon the River *Hierus* in a pleaſant Valley, but upon riſing ground. In the 17th year of K. *Stephen* it was founded and made a Corporation. In *Edward* the Firſt's time incloſed with a fair Wall. It was firſt Governed by 4 Bailiffs. Then by *Henry* the 4th in *Anno* 1403. erected into a Majoralty and County.

The Arms of this City are, Gules, a Caſtle triple Towred Argent, in Baſe a *Lyon* of *England*, or Paſſant Gardant, Or.

Lyn, alſo in this County having been an ancient Borough under the Government of a Bailiff, was by K. *John* made *Liber Burgus*, who gave them a Cup, which to this day honoureth their Corporation. *Henry* the Third enlarged their Charter, and granted them to chooſe a Maior *Loco Præpoſito*, unto whom K. *Henry* the 8th added 12 Aldermen, a Recorder and other Officers, and the bearing of a Sword before the Maior, and further he changed their Name from *Major & Burgenſis Lyn Epiſcopi*, to *Major & Burgenſis Lyn Regis*.

Yarmouth being the Key of the Coaſt, ſeated by the Mouth of the River *Year*, and is an ancient Member of the Cinque Ports, being very well built and fortified. This Town growing populous, was by K. *Henry* the 3d, made a Corporation under 2 Bailiffs.

The

The Earls and Dukes of *Norfolk* since the first Constitution.

Richard Gaiet. E. of *Norfolk.*
William of Boloign, *E.* of *Norfolk.*
Hugh Bigod, E. of *Norfolk.*
Thomas Brotherton, E. of *Norfolk.*
Tho. Moubray, D. of *Norfolk.*
Richard of *Shrewsbury*, D. of *Norfolk.*
L. *Howard*, D. of *Norfolk.*

Things Remarkable in this County.

This County of *Norfolk* hath been infested with two remarkable Rebellions. The first of them was commenced by *John Litister* a Dyer in *Norwich*, calling himself King of the Commons, who led 50 Thousand Soldiers into the Field; and forcibly carried the Lord *Morley* and *Scales*, and other Knights besides, and caused them to serve him at his Table: but he was shortly overthrown by *Henry Spencer* Bishop of *Norwich*, and deservedly Hanged, *Anno* 1381.

The other was under the leading of *Robert Ket*, a Tanner of *Windham*; who in a Conflict forced the Lord *William Par*, Marques of *Northampton* to flight, and slew the Lord *Sheffield* in the Field; but (after many Outrages done to the City of *Norwich*) was taken by *John Dudley*, E. of *Warwick*, having 5000 of his followers slain,

ſlain, and himſelf takee and Hanged upon the top of the Caſtle, *Anno* 1543.

Cambden Reports, that the Inhabitants of this County are naturally very capable of the niceties and quirks of the Law, and thoſe of them that bend their Studies that way, prove generally excellent Lawyers.

On the Shore of this County, *viz.* by *Yarmouth*, is every year in the Month of *September* the worthieſt fiſhing for Herrings in all Europe, which draweth great concourſe of People thither, and maketh the Town much Richer all the year after.

The River *Bure* in this County is incredibly full of Fiſh.

In the River *Tore* by *Norwich*, there is great plenty of a Fiſh they call a Ruffe, which hath a Body all prickled over, it delights in Sandy places, and is much like a Perch; in colour brown, and duskiſh above, but of a pale yellow beneath: it is marked by the Chaws with a double courſe of half Circles: the Eye for the upper part of it is of a dark brown, and the lower part ſomewhat yellowiſh, and the ball of it black: There is a line goes along the back, which is as it were faſtned to the body by an overtwart thrid: it is all ſpotted with black ſpecks over the Tale and Fins: 'Tis a wholſom Fiſh, and eats tender and ſhort as a Perch. This Fiſh is rarely taken in any other River; and this is obſervable of it, that when the Fiſh is angry, the Fins ſtand up ſtiff, and after its anger is over, they fall flat again.

At

At St. *Bennets* in the *Holm*, Cockles and Periwinckles are digged out of the Ground.

The Ground about *Winterton* is the Richeſt, Fatteſt, Rotteneſt and eaſieſt to Plough, of any in *England*.

Upon the Shoar of this Shire, Jet and Amber are often found; and ſometimes Hawks are taken.

Northamp-

Northampton-Shire.

IS bounded on the East by *Cambridge-shire*. On the West by *Warwick-shire*. On the South by *Buckingham-shire*. And on the North by *Lincoln-shire* and *Leicester-shire*.

It containeth in length 55 miles. In breadth 26 miles. And in Circumference 125 miles.

The Air is Temperate, good and wholsom.

The Soil is Champion, Rich and fruitful, and it is well peopled, and is the seat of many Noble Families of this Kingdom.

The Chief Commodities of this Shire are Corn, Cattel, Sheep and Wood.

It is in the Dioceſs of *Peterborough*, and hath in it 326 Pariſhes.

Out of it are elected 9 Members which ſit in Parliament.

Knights

Knights	2	*Brackley*	2
Peterborough	2	*Higham-Ferrers*	1
Northampton	2		

Its Diviſion is into 20 Hundreds, *viz.*

Naſſaburge,	*Newbottle Grove.*
Willibrooke,	*Spelboe,*
Corby,	*Hamfordſhoe,*
Polbrook,	*Higham ferryes,*
Navisford,	*Wymerſley,*
Huxloe,	*Towceſter,*
Rothwell,	*Warden,*
Guylesborrow,	*Norton,*
Orlington,	*Cleley,*
Fanſey,	*Sutton,*

And in theſe Hundreds are 13 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Rothwell, Mond.	*Kettering,* Friday.
Thrapſton, Tueſd.	*Northampton,* Satur.
Tonchester, Tueſ.	*Peterborough,* Sat.
Kings Cliff, Tu.	*Oundle,* Sat.
Wellingborough, Wed.	*Higham Ferrers,*
Brackley, Wedn.	*Rockingham,*
Daventry, Wed.	

The

The principal place in this County, is the Town of *Northampton*, lying in the Latitude of 52 deg. 14 min. It bears from *London* N. W. and is distant therefrom 54 miles. Thus,

From *London* to *Barnet* 10. to St. *Albans* 20. to *Dunſtable* 30. to *Stony-ſtratford* 34. to *Northampton* 54. But by more accurate admeaſurement upon the Road, it is found to be 65 miles.

This Town is ſeated at the meeting and confluence of two Rivers, and (ſaith *Speed*) for Circuit, Beauty and Building, may be ranked with moſt of the Cities of this Land. It hath formerly been built all of Stone, and walled about with a high and ſtrong Wall.

This Town is yearly Governed by a Mayor, two Bailiffs, 12 Magiſtrates, a Recorder, a Town-Clerk, a Common Council of 48 Burgeſſes, with 5 Sergeants to execute buſineſs.

The Arms of this Town of *Northampton* are Gules, a Watch-Tower on a Hill Proper, ſupported by 2 Lions Rampant Or.

The Names of the Earls of *Northampton* ſince the *Norman* Conqueſt.

—— *Siward*, E. of *Northampton*.
Simon Scutlis, E. of *Northampton*.
William Bohun, E. of *Northampton*.
Humphrey Bohun, E. of *Northamp*.
Thomas Woodſtock, E. of *Northamp*.
Humphrey Stafford, E. of *Northamp*.
William Parr, M.
Henry Haward, E. of *Northamp*.
Will. Compton, E. of *N.*

Things

Things Remarkable in this County.

Upon the 26th of *July* 1469. at *Edgcot* in this County upon *Danes Moor* a bloody Battel was fought by the Lords of the North, their Captains being Sir *John Comers* and *Robin* of *Risdale*, againſt K. *Edward* the 4th. *William Herbert* E. of *Pembrook* was the King's General, who together with his Brother *Richard*, and *Richard Woodvill*, Lord *Rivers* Brother to the Queen, with his Son, were all four there taken, with other 10 Gentlemen, and all of them carried to *Banbury* and there Beheaded. There were alſo 5000 of their men ſlain, the greateſt part whereof were *Welſh* men.——After this Victory *Robin* of *Riſdale* haſted to the King's Mannor Houſe at *Grafton*, and there ſurprized Earl *Rivers* the Queens Father, and his Son *John*, and had them Beheaded at *Northampton*.

The Town of *Northampton* hath three times felt the ſmart of Civil Diſſention. The firſt was in *Anno* 1106. by *Robert*, *William* and *Henry*, Brethren and Sons to the Conqueror, who ſpoiled it and all the Countrey adjoyning. The ſecond was *Anno* 1263. by K. *Henry* the 3d. who ſurprized it againſt his Rebellious Barons, and broke down the Walls thereof. The third was *Anno* 1459. in which Town was taken K. *Henry* the 6th, by the Earls of *Warwick* and *March*, ſupporters of the Title of *York*, wherein were ſlain *Humphrey Stafford* D. of *Buckingham*, *John Talbot* E. of *Shrewsbury*, and the Lords *Beamount* and *Egremount*, with many more, and the King was by the Lords conveyed to *London*.

From

From some Ascents in this County may be seen at one view 30 Parish-Churches, and many more Windmils.

By *Collyweston* in this County, Slate Stones are digged.

The River *Nun* runs by the South side of *Peterborough*, in the middle of which (saith *William* of *Swaffham*) is a Gulf so deep, and cold withal, that in Summer time no Swimmer is able to Dive to the bottom of it, and yet it is never frozen in Winter; for there is a Spring in it, whence the Water always rises and bubleth up, which keeps it from freezing.

Northumberland.

THis County is bounded on the Eaſt by the German Ocean. On the Weſt by *Cumberland*. On the South by the Biſhoprick of *Durham*. And on the North by *Scotland*. It containeth in length 60 miles. In breadth 40 miles. And in Circumference 145 miles.

The Temperature of the Air of this Shire of it ſelf is ſharp and piercing; but the German Ocean doth ſomewhat abate the edge of this ſharpneſs, and helps to diſſolve the Snow and Ice.

The Soil is barren, having neither fertility of Ground for Corn or Cattel, it being naturally rough, and hard to be manured. But thoſe parts by the Sea ſide, and by the River *Tyne*, good Husbanding of it hath made it reaſonable fertile.

The principal Commodities are Sea-Coals, Fiſh and Fowl.

It is in the Dioceſs of *Durham*, and hath in it 460 Pariſhes.

Out of it are elected 8 Parliament Men.

Knights	2	*Morpeth*	2
New-Caſtle upon *Tyne*	2	*Berwick* upon *Tweed*	2

Its Diviſion is not into Hundreds, but into 6 Wards.

In the County are 6 Market-Towns, *viz.*

1 *New-Caſtle*, Tueſ. *and* Sat.	4 *Weller*, Thurſ.
2 *Hexam*, Tueſ.	5 *Alnewick*, Satur.
3 *Morpeth*, Wedneſ.	6 *Barwick*, Sat.

The Principal Town in this County is *New-Caſtle*, lying in the Latitude of 55 deg. 3 min. It bears from *London* N. by W. And is diſtant therefrom 212 miles. Thus,

From *London* to *Waltham-Croſs* 12 miles. to *Ware* 20. to *Royſton* 33. to *Huntington* 48. to *Stamford* 69. to *Grantham* 85. to *Newark* 95. to *Tuxford* 105. to *Doncaſter* 123. to *Ferrybridge* 134. to *Tadcaſter* 142. to *York* 150. to *Burrough-bridge* 163. to *Northallerton* 176. to *Darlington* 186. to *Durham* 200. to *New-Caſtle* 212. But being accurately meaſured upon the Road, the diſtance is found to be 276.

It

It hath in it 4 Churches, and a ſtrong VVall about it, in which there are eight Gates. It is much ennobled by the Haven which the River *Tyne* maketh, being of that depth, that it beareth Ships of great burthen, and is able to defend them againſt Storms and Tempeſts.

Its Government is by a Maior, to whom K. *Richard* the 2d granted a Sword to be carried before. And *Henry* the 6th made it a County, conſiſting of a Corporation within it ſelf.

The Arms of the Town is Gules, 3 Caſtles Or.

In this County is alſo the Town of *Barwick*, the utmoſt Northerly Town in *England*, and the ſtrongeſt Hold in all *Brittanie*.

The Names of the Earls and Dukes of *Northumberland* ſince the *Norman* Conqueſt.

VValdeof, Earl of *Northumberland*.
Robert Mowbrey, E. of *Northumberland*.
Henry, Son to *David* K. of *Scotland*.
Hugh Pudſey, Biſhop of *Durham*.
John Nevill, E. of *Northumberland*.
Henry Percy, E. of *Northumberland*.
John Dudley, Duke of *Northumberland*.
Tho. Percy, E. of *Northumberland*.
George Fits Roy, E. of *Northumber*. 3d Son to the Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*.

Things Remarkable in this County.

It may ſeem that the Inhabitants are long liv'd, for one Mr. *Macklane* Parſon of *Lesbury* in this County (who died about the year 1658.) did in the year 1656. renew his youth; ſo, that (though 40 years before he could not read without Spectacles, being 116 years of age) he could then read the ſmalleſt Print without them. His hair which before he had loſt, came again as a Childes.

There are Hills hard by *North Tyne*, ſo boggy and ſtanding with Water on the top, that no Horſeman is able to ride over them; and yet (which is to be wondered at) there be many great heaps of Stones (called by the Inhabitants *Lews*) which is thought were laid up in old time in remembrance of ſome Victory or, ſome that were ſlain there.

By *Bywell* Caſtle is great ſtore of Salmons.

Many Memorable Antiquities are found in this County, as Coyns, Inſcriptions, pieces of broken Altars.

Ruſſy-gap in this County, is a place infamous for Robbing and Thieving.

In the year 1215. the Inhabitants of *Morpeth* in this County, ſet their own Town on Fire, in ſpite they bare to King *John*, for that he and his Rutars had over-run theſe Counties.

Nottingham-Shire.

IT is bounded on the East by *Lincolnſhire*. On the West by *Derbyſhire* and *Yorkſhire*. On the South by *Leiceſterſhire*. And on the North by *Yorkſhire*.

It containeth in length 40 miles. In breadth 24. And in Circumference 110 miles.

It hath a delectable healthy and ſweet Air.

The Soil is Rich, being part ſandy and part Clayie, and for Corn and Graſs ſo fruitful, that it may parallel any other of its bigneſs in the whole Kingdom; it yielding beſide, abundance of Wood, Water and Coals.

The chief Commodities are, Pit-Coals, Wood, Corn, Fiſh, Fowl and Liquorice.

It is in the Dioceſs of *York*, and hath in it 168 Pariſh-Churches.

Out of it are elected 8 Members to ſit in Parliament.

Knights	2	*Eſtretford*	2
Nottingham	2	*Newark*	2

Its Diviſion is into 8 Hundreds, *viz.*

Baſſetlaw,	*Broxton*,
Worthclay,	*Thurgarton*,
Southclay,	*Bingham*,
Newark,	*Buſhcliffe.*

And in theſe 8 Hundreds are 9 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Tuxford, Monday.	*Blyth*, Th.
Newark, Wedneſ.	*Southwell*, Saturday.
Workſop, Wedn.	*Redford*, Sat.
Bingham, Thurſday.	*Nottingham*, W. F.S.
Mansfield, Th.	

The principal Town is *Nottingham*, lying in the Latitude of 52 deg. 50 min. It bears from *London* N. W. And is diſtant therefrom 96 miles. Thus,

From *London* to *Newark* 95 miles, as in the Road to *New-Caſtle* in *Northumberland*. Thence to *Nottingham* 3 miles, in all 98. But being meaſured upon the Road, it is diſtant from *London* 122 miles.

This Town of *Nottingham* is moſt pleaſantly ſeated upon a Hill, in it are many fair Buildings and large Streets, which may compare with moſt Cities, and the Market-place tranſcendeth any in any County. The

The Town is Governed by a Mayor and 6 Aldermen clad in Scarlet, 2 Sheriffs, 2 Town-Clerks, and 6 Sergeants with Maces their Attendants.

The Arms of the Town of *Nottingham* is, Argent, two Ragged Staves in Cross Vert, between three Coronets, two in Chief, and one in Base Or; the Ragged Staff in Pale passing through the Coronet in Base.

The Names of the Earls of *Nottingham* since the first Constitution.

Robert Ferrers.
John Mowbray.
Rich. D. of *York.*
Will. Barkley.
Hen. Fitz Roy.
Charles Howard.

Things remarkable in this County.

Upon the 16th of *June*, *Anno* 1487. being the third year of *Henry* the 7th. At *Stoke*, near unto *Newark* in this County; a great Battel was fought against K. *Henry* the 7th, by the Erectors of *Lambert* (a counterfeit *Warwick*) wherein, *John de la Pole*, E. of *Lincoln*, *Francis* L. *Lovell*, *Tho. Garadyne* Chancellor of *Ireland*, *Martin Swart*, and Sir *Tho. Broughton*, with 4000 of their naked *Irish* lost their Lives. *Lambert* was there taken, and made a Turn-Spit in the King's Kitchen, and afterwards one of his Faulconers.

In this County grows a Stone softer than Alabaster, which being burnt, makes a Plaister harder than that of *Paris*: With this they floor upper

Rooms, and when well laid, and throughly dried, is of great durance.

At *Worksop*, grows the best Liquorice in all the Northern parts.

In *Nottingham* Town, there are (in good Houses) many lower Rooms, which, the Door-Cases, Fire-Hearths, Stairs, Windows, Window-Jams and Soils, have all been hewed out of the solid Rock.

Oxfordshire.

THis Shire is bounded by *Buckinghamshire* on the East. By *Glouceſterſhire* on the Weſt. By *Barkshire* on the South. And by *Warwickſhire* and *Northamptonſhire* on the North.

It containeth in length 41 miles. In breadth 29 miles. And in Circumference 144 miles.

The Air is mild, temperate and delicate.

The Soil fertile, pleaſant and bounteous. The hilly parts being loaded with Wood and Cattel, and the Valleys with Corn and Paſturage.

The chief Commodities of this County are Corn, Cattel, Fruit, Wood and Malt.

It is in the Dioceſs of *Oxford*. And in it is contained 280 Pariſhes.

Out of it are elected 9 Members which ſit in Parliament.

Knights	2	City of *Oxford*	2
University of *Oxford*	2	*New-Woodstock*	2
		Banbury	2

Its Division is into 14 Hundreds, *viz.*

Banbury,	*Tame*,
Bloxham,	*Lewknor*,
Chadlington,	*Pirton*,
Wootton,	*Dorchester*,
Ploughley,	*Ewelme*,
Bullington,	*Langtree*,
Bampton,	*Binfield*.

And in these Hundreds are 15 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Woodstock, Tues.	*Burford*, Sat.
Tame, Tues.	*Deddington*, Sat.
Bampton, Wed.	*Watlington*, Sat.
Chippingnorton, Wed.	*Bistow*,——
Witney, Thurs.	*Fairford*,——
Banbury, Thurs.	*Coleford*,——
Henley, Thurs.	*Oxford*, Wed. & Sat.
Bitrchester, Friday.	

The

The principal place in this Shire, is the famous City and University of *Oxford*, from whence the Shire taketh its name. This City lyeth in the Latitude of 51 deg. 46 min. It bears from *London* W. N. W. And is distant therefrom 47 miles. Thus,

From *London* to *Uxbridge* 15. to *Beckonsfield* 22. to *High Wickham* 27. to *Stoken Church* 32. to *Wheatly Bridge* 41. to *Oxford* 47. But by exact admeasurement upon the Road, the distance is found to be almost 56 miles.

The Arms of *Oxford* is Bendy wavie Argent and Azure, An Oxe Gules, passing over a Ford proper.

The

The University consisteth of these Colledges and Halls, viz.

Colledges.	Founded by	*Anno.*
University.	King *Alfrid.*	872
Beliol.	*Jo. Belial* Kt. & *Dev.* his Wife.	1263
Merton.	*Walter de Merton* Clerk.	1267
Exeter.	*Walter Stapleton*, E. of *Excester.*	1316
Oriel.	K. *Edward* the II.	1324
Queens.	*Robert Eaglesfield*, Clerk.	1340
New Colledge.	*Will.* of *Wickham*, B. of *Winton.*	1379
Lincoln.	*Richard Fleming*, B. of *London.*	1427
All Souls.	*Hen. Chichley*, A. B. of *Canterbury.*	1438
Magdalen.	*Will.* of *Wainflet*, B. of *Winton.*	1458
Brasen Nose.	*W. Smith*, B. of *Lincoln*, and Sir *Richard Sutton*, Knight.	1511
Corpus Christi.	*Richard Fox*, B. of *Winton.*	1516
Christ-Church.	K. *Henry* the VIII.	1546
Trinity.	Sir *Thomas Pope.*	1554
St. Johns.	Sir *Thomas White.*	1555
Jesus.	Dr. *Hugh Price.*	1571
Wadham.	*Nich. Wadham*, *Doroth.* his Wife.	1612
Pembrook.	*Thomas Tisdale*, Esq; and *Ri. Whitwich*, Cler.	1624

Halls in Oxford.

Alba Hall.
Hart Hall.
S. Mary Hall.
Edmund Hall.
Colcester Hall.
Magdalen Hall.
New-Inn Hall.

The

The Earls of *Oxford* since the first Constitution.

Vere, E. of *Oxford*.
Hen. Stuart, D. of *Glouceſter*, E. of *Oxford*.

Things Remarkable in this County.

The City of *Oxford* is a very healthful place, which Mr. *Cambden* thinks is, becauſe it is defended from the South and Weſt winds, but lies open to the North Eaſt and Eaſt Winds.

On the Deſcent of *Hoddenton* Hill near *Oxford*, riſes a Spring which runs down towards *Kings Mill*, lying over againſt *Magdalen* Colledge. This Spring hath a petrifying quality, and will in ſome ſhort time, if a ſtick be laid in it, either turn it into Stone, or have a ſtrong cruſt about it.

Near unto *Eniſham*, in the South of this Shire, is a Monument of huge Stones ſet round in Compaſs, in manner of thoſe of *Stonehinge*, which (as ſome ſaith) were Metamorphoſed from Men. But more probable, they were there erected upon ſome great Victory obtained by *Rollo* the *Dane*.

This Shire is famous for that in it were born, for

K. *Edward* the Confeſſor was born in *Iſlip*.
Edward the Black Prince in *Woodſtock*.
The Warlike *Caw de Lyon*, in *Oxford*.

} all in this County.

In

In the year 1552. at *Middleton* 7 miles from *Oxford*, a Woman brought forth a Child which had two perfect Bodies from the Navel upwards, which were so conjoyned together at the Navel, that when they were laid out at length, if one Head and Body were laid East, the other would be West, or in any other position: And the Legs of both the Bodies were joyned together in the midst. They were female Children, and lived 18 days, and they had but one issue for the Excrement of them both.

Rutland-

Rutlandſhire.

THe leaſt Shire in *England*. It is bounded on the Eaſt by *Lincolnſhire*. On the Weſt by *Leiceſterſhire*. On the South by *Nottinghamſhire*. And on the North by *Leiceſterſhire*.

It containeth in length 14 miles. In breadth 12 miles. And in Circumference 42 miles.

The Air is Temperate, wholſom, and not ſubject to Foggs.

The Soil is Rich, but of a Reddiſh colour; inſomuch that it changeth the colour of the Wool of the Sheep that feed upon it into a reddiſh colour.

The chief Commodities of this County are Corn, Cattel, Wool and Wood.

It is in the Dioceſs of *Peterborough*. And hath in it 48 Pariſhes.

Out of it are elected only 2 Parliament Men.

Knights 2

Its

Its Diviſion is into Five Hundreds, *viz.*

Allſtoe,
Eaſt Hundred.
Martinſley,
Wrange Dye,
Oukhamſook.

And in theſe Hundreds are 2 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Uppingham, Wedn. | *Okenham*, Saturday.

The Principal Town in this Shire is *Oakham*, lying in the Latitude of 52 deg. 45 min. It bears from *London* N. N. W. And is diſtant therefrom 72 miles. Thus,

From *London* to *Barnet* 10 miles. to St. *Albans* 20. to *Luton* 28. to *Bedford* 40. to *Wellingbury* 52. to *Kettering* 57. to *Uppingham* 69. to *Oakham* 74.

Oakham is a fair Market-Town, and a Horſhooe is the Badge thereof, taken from a Royalty enjoyed by the Baron of the Lordſhip, which is this. If any Noble by Birth come within the Precinct of the ſame Lordſhip, he ſhall forfeit as a Homage, a Shooe from the Horſe whereon he rideth, unleſs he redeem it by Money. In teſtimony whereof, there are many Horſhooes nailed upon the Shire-Hall Door, and many of them of our *Engliſh* Nobilities, whoſe names are ſtamped upon them, as *Hen. Haſtings*, &c. And in the Shire-Hall, over the ſeat of the Judg, is a Horſhooe of Iron curiouſly wrought, containing 5 foot and an half in length, and the breadth thereof proportionable.

This

This Shire being ſmall, much Variety or many Curioſities cannot be expected to be found in it.

But,

Adjoyning to this County is the Town of *Stamford* an ancient Univerſity, long before *Oxford*; the Arms whereof is,

Party per Pale Gules, 3 Lions paſſant guardant Or. And Checkey Or and Azure.

Shrop-

Shropshire.

THis Shire is bounded on the East by *Staffordshire*. On the West by *Denbyshire* and *Montgomeryshire*. On the South by *Worcestershire* and *Herefordshire*. And on the North by *Cheshire*.

It containeth in length 38 miles. In breadth 30 miles. And in Circumference 135 miles.

The Air of this Shire is Wholsom, Delectable, and Good, affording health to the Inhabitants in all the Seasons of the year.

The Soil is rich, and it standeth upon a reddish Clay, the Rivers make fruitful the Land, and *Severn* supplies them with store of fresh Fish.

The chief Commodities this Countrey affords, are Cloath, Wheat, Barley, Wood, Cattel, Iron and Pit-Coal.

It is in the Dioceſs of *Hereford* and *Lichfield*, and hath in it 170 Parishes.

Out of it are elected 12 Members to sit in Parliament.

Knights

Knights	2	*Ludlow*	2
Salop	2	*Great Wenlock*	2
Bruges alias *Bridgnorth.*	2	*Bishops Castle*	2

Its Division is into 15 Hundreds, *viz.*

Bradford,	*Chirbury*,
Pimhill,	*Clunne*,
Bradford,	*Purslowe*,
Brymstery,	*Munslowe*,
Wenlock,	*Overs*,
Condover,	*Stottesden*,
Oswestrey,	*Shrewsbury.*
Forde,	

And in these Hundreds are 15 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Oswestree, Mon.	*Wellington*, Th.
Great Wenlock, Mon.	*Bishops Castle*, Fri.
Ludlow, Mon.	*Whitchurch*, Fri.
Elsmeere, Tu.	*Bridgenorth*, Sat.
Shipton, Tu.	*Newport*, Sat.
Braiton, Wed.	*Clebury*,——
Stretton, Thu.	*Shrewsbury*, W. Th.
Wem, Th.	Sat.

The chief Town is *Shrewsbury*, lying in the Latitude of 52 deg. 47 min. It bears from *London*

don N. W. by W. And is distant therefrom 124 Miles. Thus,

From *London* to *Barnet* 10. to St. *Albans* 20. to *Dunstable* 30. to *Stony Stratford* 44. to *Toceter* 50. to *Daventry* 60. to *Coventry* 74. to *Meriden* 78. to *Bermingham* 88. to *Dudley* 96. to *Bridgenorth* 108. to *Wenlock* 114. to *Shrewsbury* 124. But by admeasurement upon the Road it is found to be distant from *London* 155 miles.

This Town of *Shrewsbury* may be compared with most Cities, and doth exceed many for fair Buildings, large Streets, and those many. The Inhabitants Rich, the principal Trade being in Staple Commodities, as Cloath, Frieze, &c. The Walls hereof are strong, and of a large compass, and by one side of it runneth the River *Severn*; through the Wall are three entrances into the Town, at the East and West over two fair Stone Bridges, with Towers, Gates and Bars: the third entrance is at the North, over which is a large Castle.

The Town is annually Governed by 2 Bailiffs, elected out of 24 Burgesses, a Recorder, Town-Clerk and Chamberlain, and 3 Sergeants at Mace.

The Arms of the Town of *Shrewsbury*, is Azure, 3 Leopards heads Or.

Things Remarkable in this County.

That the Air of this County is healthful (as is aforesaid, was verified in old *Tho. Parre* of *Alderbury*, who was 152 years old, who about two years before he died, was brought up to *London* to K. *Charles* the First, and dyed there in *Anno* 1635.

At

At *Wenlock* in the time of *Richard* the Second, was found a rich Mine of Copper.

At *Pitchford* in this Shire, is a Well or Spring in a private man's Yard, wherein floweth a thick skum of liquid *Bitumen*, which being cleared and taken off one day, will have the like upon it again on the morrow.

Upon that plot of Ground where the ancient City *Wroxceſter* lay, the Earth is more blackiſh than any elſewhere in the whole Counry, and bears excellent good Barley.

In the third year of Q. *Elizabeth*, the Town of *Oſweſtre* in this County 200 Houſes in the ſpace of two hours were conſumed with Fire.

Dr. *Fuller* in his Hiſtory of *The worthies of England*, quoteth a Proverb which is attributed to the Women of this County, namely this:

He that Marries a Wife in Shropſhire, *muſt carry her into* Staffordſhire, *or live in* Cumberland.

The gingle of which Proverb, and the reflexion of it upon the Women, ſaying, That this County of *Shropſhire* affordeth as good Houſewifes, and as meek Women as any County in *England* of the like magnitude.

Somerſet-Shire.

THis Shire is bounded on the Eaſt by *Wiltſhire*. On the Weſt by *Devonſhire*. On the South by *Dorſetſhire*. And on the North by *Glouceſterſhire*.

It containeth in length 62 miles. In breadth 32 miles. And in Circumference 204 miles.

The Temperature of the Air is mild, pleaſing and delightful, eſpecially in the Summer Seaſon.

The Soil is Wet, Mirey and Mooriſh; but as it is foul, ſo it is fruitful, and on every ſide garniſhed with delightful Meadows, and beautified with many large Manſion-Houſes, and the *Severn* Sea beating upon it on the North ſide.

The chief Commodities of this County, are Corn, Cattel, Lead, and Briſtol Stones.

It is in the Dioceſs of *Bath* and *Wells*, and in it are contained 385 Pariſhes.

Our

Out of it are elected 18 Members to sit in Parliament.

Knights	2	*Bridgewater*	2
Bristol	2	*Minehead*	2
Bath	2	*Ilchester*	2
Wells	2	*Milborn Port*	2
Taunton	2		

Its Division is into 42 Hundreds, *viz.*

Chewe,
Chewton,
Bathforme,
Keynsham,
Bruton,
Cattesayshe,
Norton-ferry,
Frome,
Wellow,
Killmersdon,
Glaston,
Horethorne,
Wells and *Melford*,
Whitston,
North Curry,
Milverton,
Carhampton,
Wylyton and *Free-Mannor*,
Whitleigh,
Canington,
North Petherton,
Anderfield,
Huntspill & *Puriton*,
Abdicke,
Bulston,
Kingsbury,
S. *Petherton*,
Crewkerne,
Sommerton,
Pitney,
Stone,
Tintin hull,
Houndsborough,
Barwick,
Coker,
Martock,
Winterstoake,
Portbury,

Portbury,	*Hartcliffe* and *Bedminster*.
Brempstone,	
Brent,	

And in these Hundreds are 30 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Somerton, Mond.	*Axebridge*, Th.
Chard, Mond.	*South Petherton*, Th.
Glassenburrough, Tu.	*Welington*, Th.
N. Curry, Tu & Sat.	*Bridgewater*, Th.
Wivescomb, Tu.	*Canesham*, Th.
Pensford, Tu.	*Shepton Mallet*, Fr.
Wrinton, Tu.	*Evill*, Fr.
North Petherton, Tu.	*Dunster*, Fr.
Wincaunton, W.	*Wruton*, Sa.
Ilchester, W.	*Langport*, S.
Taunton, W. *and* S.	*Crokehorn*, S.
Bristol, W. *and* Sat.	*Ilmister*, S.
Bath, W. *and* S.	*Wattchet*, S.
Wells W. *and* S.	*Dalverton*, S.
Frowmselwood, Wed.	*Phillips Norton*,——

This County is famous for that in it are three Cities, *viz.* *Bath*, *Wells*, and *Bristol*.

Bath taketh its name from the Wells or Springs which there break forth. *Bath* taketh its name from the Hot Baths there. But the principal City (though not so ancient as the other two) is *Bristol*.

It lies in the Latitude of 51 deg. 32 min. It bears from *London* Weſt, and is diſtant therefrom 94 miles. Thus,

From *London* to *New Brainford* 8 miles. to *Maidenhead* 22. to *Reading* 32. to *Newberry* 47. to *Marlborough* 62. to *Chipenham* 77. to *Marſhfield* 84. to *Briſtol* 94. But by more accurate admeaſurement upon the Road, the diſtance from *London* is found to be 115 Miles.

This City is fair and well ſeated, and for beauty may compare with any City in *England* of the bigneſs, and may well deſerve the old Saxon name *Bright-ſtall*, whoſe pleaſantneſs is much augmented by reaſon of the River *Avon* runs through the middle of it, and the *Severn* running under all the Streets, cleanſes the City from all manner of filth. It is not wholly ſeated in this County, but one part of it is in *Glouceſterſhire*.

It is Governed both by a Biſhop, and a Maior, a competent number of Aldermen and other Officers for the management of Civil affairs.

The Arms of the City is, Gules, a Caſtle upon a Hill by the Seaſide, and a helm of a Ship under Sail paſſing by, all proper.

The Earls and Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Bath* ſince the firſt Conſtitution.

Rheonald de Mohun, Lord of *Dunſter*, and E of *Somerſet*.
John Beauford, Duke of *Somerſet*.
Henry fits Roy, Duke of *Somerſet*.
Edward Seimer, Duke of *Somerſet*.

Phllip Chamdew, Earl of *Bath.*
John Boucheir, Lord *Fitz Warren*, Earl of *Bath.*
Henry Dawbney,——
John Greenvile, Earl of *Bath.*

Things Remarkable in this County.

Camalet, a very ſteep Hill hard to be aſcended, on the top whereof are ſeen the Lineaments of a large and ancient Caſtle; which is ſaid to have been the Palace of King *Arthur.*

The Church-yard of *Avelena* or *Glaſſenborough*, where K. *Arthur*'s Sepulchre was ſearched for by Order of K. *Henry* the 2d. and was there found under a Stone with an Inſcription upon it, almoſt 9 foot under ground.

The principal Rarity of this County is the Baths, which are in number four, *viz.* The Kings Bath. The Queens Bath. The Croſs Bath. And the Hot Bath.

The King's Bath lies in the middle of the City, being about 60 foot Square, and it hath about the middle of it, many hot Springs riſing, whence it hath the greater heat. The Queens Bath hath no Spring in it, but only receives the Water from the King's Bath (from which it is only divided by a Wall) for which reaſon it is more Temperate than the Kings. In theſe 2 Baths there is a Pump to Pump Water upon the Diſeaſed, where ſtrong Embrocations are required. The Croſs Bath and the Hot Bath, are in the Weſt part of the

the City. The Croſs Bath is Triangular, and about 25 foot long, and as broad at one end; It hath not ſo many Springs as the King's Bath and the Hot Bath have, and therefore is of a more gentle heat. About 100 foot from the Croſs Bath is the Hot Bath, ſo called, becauſe formerly (when it was not ſo large as now it is) it was much hotter than the reſt.

Near the River *Frome* are Pit-Coals digged, with which Smiths uſe to ſoften Iron.

By the Sea-ſide (not far from *Axbridge*) about the year 1625. a parcel of Land ſwelled up like a Hill, and of a ſudden clave aſunder, and fell down again into the Earth, and in the place of it remains a great Pool.

At *Kingſham* in the Stone-Quarries there, are found Stones in the form of Serpents.

At *Briſtol* it Flows 13 or 14 foot in height every Tide, an extraordinary height in compariſon of what it flows in other parts of the *Engliſh* Shore.

Near unto *Briſtol*, are thoſe famous Rocks known by the name of St. *Vincent*'s Rocks, very ragged, and hanging over the River *Avon*: where alſo is a Well of warm Water, very pleaſing to the taſte, whoſe Water is much commended for the cure of Ulcers, *&c.* it being taken inwardly, and applied outwardly, it cures Old Sores with very good ſucceſs. On the upper ſide of theſe Rocks of St. *Vincent*, are digged out *Pelna'd* Stones, commonly called *Briſtol* Stones, or Diamonds, ſome 4 cornered, others 6 cornered, which (ſaith *Speed*) are ſo bright of colour, as they may equalize *Indian* Diamonds, but not ſo hard.

Weſtward of St. *Vincent*'s Rock, is another Rock, in which are found Diamonds incloſed in a

kind of reddiſh Flint in a wonderful manner, and the Earth thereabouts is read alſo.

At *Chedder* near *Axbridge*, is a Spring ſo plentiful of Water preſently, that it drives 12 Mills within a quarter of a mile of the head of it.

There was a Walnut Tree (ſaith *Cambden*) in *Glaſtenbury* Church-yard, that did never put out Leaf till St. *Barnabas* Day, and upon that very day it was very rank and full of Leaves.

Near unto *Glaſtenbury* in *Wivall* Park was a Hawthorn that upon *Chriſtmas*-Day ſprouted forth as if it were in *May*.

There is a Church in *Briſtol* called the Temple, the Tower whereof ſhakes to and fro when the Bells ring, ſo that it hath divided it ſelf from the reſt of the Building from the top to the bottom, the breadth of 3 fingers, and openeth and ſhutteth whenſoever the Bell is rung.

Mendip Hills in this Shire, afford great abundance of Lead.

In the 22 year of Q. *Elizabeth*, a ſtrange Apparition appeared in this County, 60 Perſonages all cloathed in Black (a furlong in diſtance from thoſe that beheld them) and after their appearing, and a little while tarrying, they vaniſhed away. But immediately another ſtrange company, in like manner, colour and number, appeared in the ſame place; and they encountred one another, and ſo vaniſhed away. And the third time appeared that number again all in bright Armour, and encountred one another, and ſo vaniſhed away. Affidavit was made of the truth of this, by 4 honeſt men that ſaw it to be true, before Sir *George Norton*.

In

In the year 1607. a mighty Weſt Wind brought in the River *Severn* with ſuch violence, that in ſome places in *Somerſetſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*, the Waters grew higher than the tops of the Houſes, and 80 perſons in *Somerſetſhire* were drowned, and damages done to the value of 26 thouſand pounds.

Staffordshire.

THis County is bounded on the East by *Derbyshire* and *Warwickshire*. On the West by *Shropshire* and *Cheshire*. On the South by *Worcestershire*. And on the North by *Cheshire*.

It containeth in length 45 miles. In breadth 28 miles. And in Circumference 142 miles.

The Air of this Shire is very healthful, yet in the North parts and Moorlands it is very sharp, the Wind blowing sharp, and the Snow lying long.

The Soil on the South parts is very rich and fruitful, but the North more barren in respect of the Mines. The Meadows are very fruitful, being moistned with Springs and Rivers which run by them; so that they be green in the midst of Winter; and Woods it wanteth none, witness the *Cank*.

The chief Commodities are Copper, Lead, Iron, Alabaster, and Pit-Coals.

It is in the Dioceſs of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and hath in it 130 Parishes.

Out of it are elected 10 Parliament Men.

Knights

Knights	2	*New-Caſtle under-Line*	2
Litchfield	2	*Tamworth*	2
Stafford	2		

Its Diviſion is into 5 Hundreds, *viz.*

Pyrehill,	*Seiſdon*,
Totmonſlow,	*Offelwe.*
Caddleſtone,	

And in theſe Hundreds are 18 Market-Towns, *viz.*

New-Caſtle under-Line Monday.	*Littlefield*, Tu. & Fr.
Stow, Tu.	*Leeke*, Wed.
Betles, Tu.	*Wolverhampton*, W.
Pagets Browley, Tu.	*Utoxiter*, W.
Tutbury, Tu.	*Chickly*, Th.
Walſall, Tu.	*Burton on Trent*, Th.
Ridgley, Tu.	*Eccleſhall*, Friday.
Pankridge, Tu.	*Stafford*, Sat.
Brewood, Tu.	*Tamworth.*----

The principal City is *Lichfield*, lying in the Latitude of 52 deg. 50 min. Its bears from *London* N. W. and is diſtant therefrom 94 miles. Thus,

From *London* to *Barnet* 10 miles. to St. *Albans* 20. to *Dunſtable* 30. to *Stony-ſtratford* 44. to *Toceter* 50. to *Daventry* 60. to *Coventry* 74. to *Coleſ-*

hill 82. to *Lichfield* 94. But by a more accurate admeasurement upon the Road, it is found to be distant from *London* 118 miles.

This City of *Lichfield* was known by *Beda* by the name of *Lucedfeld*, which *Rosse* doth interpret to be *The Field of Dead Bodies*, for the number of Saints under the rage of *Diocletian* there slain; and for this cause it may be that the City bears for her Arms in an Escutcheon, a Landskip, with divers Martyrs in several manners Massacred. But,

The Shire-Town is *Stafford*, which is yearly Governed under 2 Bailiffs (annually elected out of 21 Assistants, called the Common-Council) a Recorder, a Town-Clerk, and 2 Serjeants at Mace.

The Arms of this Town is, Or. on a Chevron Gules, a True-lovers knot of the first.

Ralph Stafford, Earl of *Stafford*.
William Howard, Viscount *Stafford*.

Things Remarkable in this County.

Upon the 23d of *September*, *Anno* 1459. being the 38th year of K. *Henry* the 6th. A bloody Battel was fought upon *Blore-heath* in this County, by *Richard* E. of *Salisbury* in the quarrel of *York*, against *James* Lord *Audley*, General for K. *Henry* the 6th. in which the Lord *James* was slain, with many of the Gentry of *Cheshire*; who in great favour had received the Young Prince's Livery of *Swans*, and in his Right manfully fought and lost their

their lives; namely, Sir *Hugh Venibles*, Sir *Thomas Dutton*, Sir *Richard Molineux*, Sir *William Trowthek*, Sir *John Leigh*, Sir *John Donn*, and Sir *John Edgerton*, Knights; and of common Soldiers there were slain 2400. Also the two Sons of the E. of *Salisbury* were taken Prisoners and sent to *Chester*.

In *Pensneth* Castle (saith *Cambden*) is a Coal-Pit, which was set on fire by a Candle through the negligence of a Digger, the smoak of it is commonly seen, and sometimes the Flame.

In this Shire they manure their Land with Lime.

The People about *Wotton* observe, that when the VVind sits West, it always produceth Rain: But the East and South Wind here bring fair weather, unless the Wind turn from the West into the South.

If the River *Dove* overflow its Banks, and run into the adjacent Meadows in *April*, it makes them extream fruitful.

This River uses to rise extreamly within 12 hours space, but it will in 12 hours return again within its Banks. But the River *Trent*, being once up, and over its Banks, flows over the fields 4 or 5 days together, ere the superfluous Water can get away.

The little River *Hans*, runs under ground for three miles together.

Mr. *Cambden* saith, that *Necham* speaks of a Lake in this County (but says not where) that foreshews things to come by its Roaring: and no wild Beast will enter into it.

Gervase of *Tilbury* tells of a Lake called *Mahall*, near *Magdalen* in this Shire, that Hunters, when they and their Horses are tired do drink of (though it be in the hotteſt weather) they both become presently as fresh, as if they had not run at all.

Suffolk.

IS bounded on the East by the German Ocean. On the VVest by *Cambridgshire*. On the South by *Essex*. And on the North by *Norfolk*.

It containeth in length 48 miles. In breadth 24 miles. And in Circumference 156 miles.

The Temperature of the Air is exceeding good, and is by some Physicians thought to be the best in *England*, especially in the parts about *Bury*.

The Soil consists of Clay, and rich Marle.

The chief Commodities are Butter, Cheese, Linnen and Woollen Cloath.

It is in the Dioceſs of *Norwich*, and hath in it 575 Parishes.

Out of it are Elected 16 Members to sit in Parliament.

Knights	2	*Aldborough*	2
Ipswich	2	*Sudbury*	2
Dunwich	2	*Eye*	2
Orford	2	St. *Edmonds-Bury*	2

Its Diviſion is into 22 Hundreds, *viz.*

Lackford,	*Carleford*,
Thingoe,	*Thredling*,
Risbridge,	*Harteſmere*,
Babergh,	*Floxone*,
Thredwaſtrye,	*Lones*,
Blackborn,	*Milford*,
Stowey,	*Plumeſgate*,
Conford,	*Blithing*,
Boſmere,	*Wangford*,
Sampford,	*Mutford*,
Colneis,	*Lothingland*.

And in theſe Hundreds are 29 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Orford, Mon.	*Stow-Market*, Th.
Hadleigh, Mon.	*Tanſdale*, Th.
Lavenham, Tu.	*Saxmundham*, Th.
Mendleſham, Tu.	*Sowley*, Th.
Haleſworth, Tu.	*Bungay*, Th.
Haverill, Wedn.	*New-market*, Th.
Bildeſton, Wed.	*Ikeſworth*, Fr.
Needham, W.	*Moldenhall*, Fr.
Woodbridge, W.	*Clare*, Fri.
Leſtoff. W.	*Neyland*, Fr.
Bury, Wed.	*Debenham*, Fr.

Sudbury,

Sudbury, Sa.	*Dunwich*, S.
Aye, Sa.	*Becles*, S.
Franglingham, S.	*Ipſwich*, W.F. Sa.
Aldborough, S.	*Newland*——

The Principal Town is *Ipſwich*, lying in the Latitude of 52 deg. 8 min. It bears from *London* N. E. and is diſtant from thence 55 miles. Thus,

From *London* to *Rumford* 10 miles. to *Burntwood* 15. to *Chelmsford* 25. to *Keldon* 35. to *Colcheſter* 43. to *Ipſwich* 55. But by more accurate admeaſurement on the Road, it is found to be diſtant from *London* 68 miles.

This Town of *Ipſwich* hath been formerly VValled about by a Rampire of Earth, and is a Town which for Commerce and fair Buildings may deſerve the name of a City, and that no inferiour one neither; for its Trade, Circuit, and Situation may equalize any part of the Land. This Town is yearly Governed by two Bailiffs and Ten Port-men in Scarlet, and 24 Common-Council men in Purple, a Recorder, a Town-Clerk, 5 Sergeants, (whereof one is for the Admiralty) a Beadle and common Cryer all in Blew, with the Towns Arms on their Sleeves, which Arms are,

Party per pale Gules, a Lion Rampant Or. And Azure 3 Sterns of Ships Argent.

The

The Dukes and Earls of *Suffolk* created ſince the Conqueſt.

Robert Ufford, Earl of *Suffolk*.
William de la Pool, D. of *Suffolk*.
Charles Brandon, D. of *Suffolk*.
Henry Gray, D. of *Suffolk*.
Thomas Howard, E. of *Suffolk*.

The Dukes and Earls of *Clare* created ſince the *Norman* Conqueſt.

Gilbert de Clare, E. of *Clare*.
Lionel, Son to K. *Edward* the 3d. D. of *Clarence*.
Thomas Lancaſter, Duke of *Clarence*.
George, Brother to K. *Edward* the 4th, D. of *Clarence*.
John Holles, E. of *Clare*.

Things Remarkable in this County.

Beſides the Principal in this County (viz. *Ipſwich*) this Town of St. *Edmonds Bury* is remarkable: For, (1.) In it was erected the firſt Chriſtian

Chriſtian Church, by *Sigebert* K. of the Eaſt Angles, in which K. *Edmond* was Buried, and in Memory of him the famouſeſt Monaſtery in the World erected. 2. For the Beauty and Buildings of this Town and Abbey, I ſhall refer the Reader to the Character which *Leyland* gives of it: *viz.* This, *The Sun hath not ſeen a Town more finely ſeated, or ſo delicately upon the Eaſt aſcent of a Hill, with a River running on the Eaſt ſide: Nor a more ſtately Abbey, either for Revennues or incomparable magnificence, in whoſe proſpect appeareth rather a City than a Monaſtery; ſo many Gates for entrance, and many of them Braſs; ſo many Towers; and a moſt glorious Church, upon which attend 3 others, ſtanding all in the ſame Church-yard, all of them very fine, and of curious Artifice.*

Not far from this Town, a great Battel was fought by *Robert Baſſu*, E. of *Leiceſter*, againſt his Soveraign K. *Henry* the 2d. But *Baſſu* was overthrown, by *Ri. Lucye*, the King's High Juſtice, *Baſſu* and his Wife taken Priſoners, and many *Engliſh* and *Flemings* ſlain.

In the 30th year of K. *Henry* the 2d. near unto *Orford*, there was taken a Fiſh in the ſhape of a Man, which Fiſh was kept by *Barthol. de Glandevile* in the Caſtle at *Orford* above 6 Months, he ſpoke not one word, all manner of meats he eat, but delighted chiefly in raw Fiſh; often-times they brought him to the Church, but he never ſhewed any ſign of adoration; at length (for want of looking to) he ſtole to the Sea, and was never more ſeen.

At *Downham* Bridge near unto *Ipſwich* (in the 10th year of Queen *Elizabeth*) 17 Monſtrous

ſtrous Fiſhes, ſome of them being 27 foot in length.

In the year 1555. a crop of Peaſe (without ſowing or Tillage) grew in the Rocks between *Orford* and *Aldebrough*, when by unſeaſonable weather, a great Dearth of Corn was in the Land; there (in the Month of *Auguſt*) were gathered above 100 Quarters, and in bloſſoming remained as many more; where Graſs never grew, nor Earth ever ſeen; but 3 yards ſolid Rock under their Roots.

Surrey.

IS bounded on the East by *Kent*. On the West by *Hantshire* and *Barkshire*. On the South by *Sussex*. And on the North by *Middlesex*, the River *Thames* dividing those two Counties.

This County containeth in length 40 miles. In breadth 37. And in Circumference 130 miles.

The Temperature of the Air is sweet and wholsom.

For the Soil (saith *Speed*) it is better stored for Game than Grain, and the wholsomness of the Air issues from the Sandiness of the Soil: And notwithstanding it is wealthy enough both in Corn and Pasture, especially in the North parts towards the River of *Thames*.

The chief Commodities of this County, are Corn, Box, Fullers Earth, and Walnuts.

It is in the Dioceſs of *Winchester*, and hath in it 140 Parishes.

Out of it are elected 14 Members which sit in Parliament.

Knights

Knights	2	*Guildford*	2
Southwark	2	*Gatton*	2
Blechingly	2	*Haſlemore*	2
Ryegate	2		

Its Diviſion is into 13 Hundreds, *viz.*

Cherſey,	*Croydon*,
Woking,	*Tanridge*,
Fernham,	*Reygate*,
Godalming,	*Copthorne*,
Emley,	*Darking*,
Kingſton,	*Black-Heath.*
Brixton,	

And in theſe Hundreds are 7 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Reygate, Tueſ.	*Kingſton*, Sat.
Darking, Thurſ.	*Gilford*, Sat.
Farnham, Thurſ.	*Ewell.*—
Croydon, Sat.	

Beſides the Burrough of *Southwark*, which keeps Market equal with *London*.

The principal Town in this County is *Guilford*, lying in the Latitude of 51 deg. 13 min. It bears from *London* S. W. by W. and is diſtant therefrom 25 miles. Thus,

From *London* to *Kingſton* 10 miles. to *Cobham*.

ham 17. to *Guildford* 25. But by more accurate admeaſurement it is found to be 30 miles from *London*.

This County (ſaith *Speed*) is barren indeed of Cities or Towns of great eſtate, yet is ſhe ſtored with many Princely Houſes; yea, and 5 of His Majeſties Palaces, ſo magnificently Built, that of ſome ſhe may well ſay that no Shire hath none ſuch, as is *Noneſuch* it ſelf.

The Dukes and Earls of *Surrey* ſince the firſt Conſtitution.

William Warren created Earl of *Surrey* by *Will. Rufus*.

William Earl of *Eagle*, Son to K. *Stephen*, E. of *Surrey*.

Hamlin, Baſe Son to *Geffery Plantaginet*, E. of *Surrey*.

Thomas Mowbray, E. of *Surrey*, in right of his Wife.

Thomas Holland, Duke of *Surrey*, created by K. *Richard* the 2d.

Thomas Beaufort, E. of *Surrey*, created by K. *Henry* the 4th.

Thomas Howard, E. of *Surrey*, created by K. *Richard* the 3d.

Things

Things Remarkable in this County.

At *Richmond* in this County died *Edward* the 3d. Conqueror of *France*. The beautiful *Ann*, Daughter to *Charles* the 4th. Emperour and Wife to K. *Richard* the 2d. The moſt wiſe Prince K. *Henry* the 7th. And the rareſt of her Sex Q. *Elizabeth*.

Under *Holm* Caſtle, ſtanding upon a Hill of Gritty Stone, is a great Vault of Arched Work.

The River *Mole* runs above a mile under ground, and in the place where it falls into the ground, there groweth abundance of Box naturally.

Near unto *Nonſuch* is a Vein of Potters Earth, much commended, for that it is excellent good for the making of Crucibles for the melting of Gold and other Metals.

The riſing of a Bourn or ſtream near *Croydon* (as the common people hold) preſageth Death, as the Plague, or the like; and it hath been obſerved to fall out ſo.

The VVaters of *Ebham* in this County, are very famous, and much frequented for their Medicinal Virtues, and purging by Siege.

In the year 1389. in the Month of *July*, K. *Richard* the 2d being at his Court at *Sheene*, there ſwarmed in his Court ſuch multitude of Flies and Gnats; skirmiſhing with one another, that in the end they were ſwept away with Brooms by heaps; and Buſhels were filled with them.

Sussex.

THis County is bounded on the East by *Kent*. On the West by *Hantshire*. On the South by the Brittish Sea. And on the North by *Surrey*.

It containeth in length 53 miles. In breadth 16 miles. And in Circumference 172 miles.

The Air is good, but subject to Fogs and Mists arising from the Sea.

The Soil is Rich, and yeildeth plenty of all things necessary, but very ill for Travellers in the Winter time, for the Land lying low, the ways are very Mirey; but on the other side of them you have the prospect of Meadows, Pastures, and Corn Fields.

The chief Commodities this County affords are Corn, VVood, Iron and Malt.

It is in the Dioces of *Chichester*, and hath in it 312 Parishes.

Out of it are elected 20 Parliament Men.

Knights	2	*New-Shoreham*	2
Chichester	2	*Bramber*	2
Horsham	2	*Steyning*	2
Midhurst	2	*East-Grimstead*	2
Lewes	2	*Arundel*	2

Its

Its Diviſion is into 6 Rapes, and each of them contains a ſeveral number of Hundreds, in all 65 Hundreds, *viz.*

Chicheſter Rape,	In which is contained Hundreds	07
Arundale Rape,		05
Bramber Rape,		10
Lewes Rape,		13
Pevenſa Rape,		17
Haſtings Rape,		13
Hundreds in all		65

And in theſe Hundreds are 16 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Chicheſter, Wedneſ. *and* Sat.	*Midhurſt*, Th.
Petworth, Wed.	*Bright Helmiſton*, Th.
Stevington, Wed.	*Eaſt Grinſtead*, Th.
Arundel, Wed. *and* Satur.	*Sattell*, Th.
Steneinge, Wed.	*Coxfield*, Friday.
Rhye, Wed. *and* Sat.	*Horſham*, Sat.
Haſtings, Wed. *and* Sat.	*Lewes*, Sat.
	Tarringe----
	Winchelſey, now diſuſed.

The Principal place in this County, is the City of *Chicheſter*, lying in the Latitude of 50 deg. 48 min. It bears from *London* S. VV. by S. And is diſtant therefrom 50 Miles, Thus:

From

From *London* to *Kingſton* 10 miles. to *Guilford* 25. to *Godalmin* 28. to *Lechford* Bridge 39. to *Chicheſter* 50. But by meaſure it is found to be diſtant from *London* 63 miles.

This City is beautiful and large, and well VValled about; This City hath born the Title of an Earldom, whereof thoſe of *Arundel* were ſometimes ſo ſtiled.

The Arms of this City are *Guttee* Argent and Sable, On a Chief Engrailed Gules, a Lyon Paſſant Guardant Or.

The Earls of *Suſſex* and *Arundel* ſince the firſt Conſtitution.

William de Albania, Earl of *Chicheſter* and *Arundel*.

John Fitz Allan, Earl of *Suſſex* and *Arundel*.

Philip Howard, Earl of *Arundel*.

Robert Radcliffe, Earl of *Suſſex*.

Leonard Lord *Dacres*, Earl of *Suſſex*.

Things

Things Remarkable in this County.

Upon the 28th of *September* 1066. *william* the Baſtard D. of *Normandy*, making his claim to the Crown of *England* by Affinity, Adoption and Promiſe, arrived at a Port in *Suſſex* called *Penſey*, with 896 Ships furniſhed for VVar; And on the 14th of *October* following, near *Haſtings*, Joyned Battel with *Harold* K. of *England*; where in the Field valiantly fighting, was there ſlain by the ſhot of an Arrow into his Brains; and with him died *Gorob* and *Leofwine* his Brethren, and almoſt 68 Thouſand of his Men. The place where this Battel was fought, doth ever ſince bear the name of *Battayl*, where the Heptarchy of the Saxons was brought to the laſt Period. Then were all their Laws altered, their Nobles diſplaced, and all men diſherited, and all ſeated into the *Normans* hands, who made himſelf Lord of all; and on the day of his Nativity was Crowned King of *England* in *weſtminſter-Hall*. Upon the place where this Battel was fought (namely at *Battayl* aforeſaid) *william* of *Newberry* fabulouſly thus writeth, *That if there any ſmall ſhowers of Rain do fall upon this place where ſo great a Slaughter of* Engliſh *men was made, preſently ſweateth forth very freſh blood out of the Earth.*

In this County are many Iron Mines.

In this County alſo is made Glaſs, but it is neither good nor clear.

This County hath been formerly all a VVood, being part of the great wood *Andradſwald*, which was 120 miles long, and 30 miles broad.

At

At *Selſey* in this County are great ſtore of Cockles and Lobſters, and thoſe the beſt.

In the year 1250. The Town of *Winchelſey* in this County was wholly ſwallowed up of the Sea.

In the 35th year of K. *Henry* the 8th, the firſt Caſt Pieces of Iron that ever were made in *England*, were made at *Buckſted* in this County, by *Ralph Hage*, and *Peter Bawde*.

In the 3d year of Q. *Elizabeth*, a Man-child was born in *Chicheſter*, having Arms and Legs like to an Anatomy, the Breaſt and Belly monſtrous big, about the Neck a great Coller of Fleſh and Skin, growing like the Ruff of a Shirt.

In the 22th year of Q. *Elizabeth*, in the Town of *Walſham* in *Suſſex*, a Child of Eleven years old, whoſe name was *Will. Withars*, lay in a Trance for the ſpace of 10 days without any ſuſtenance, and at the laſt, coming to himſelf, he uttered to the ſtanders by many ſtrange Speeches, inveighing againſt Pride, Covetouſneſs, coldneſs of Charity, and other erroneous Sins.

Warwick-Shire.

IT is bounded on the East by *Leiceſterſhire* and *Northamptonſhire*. On the West by *Worceſterſhire*. On the South by *Oxfordſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*. And on the North by *Staffordſhire*.

It contains in length 40 miles. In breadth 30 miles. And in Circumference 122 miles.

This Shire is commended much for the wholſomneſs of the Air, eſpecially about the Town of *Warwick*.

The Soil is very Rich, eſpecially the Vale of *Red Horſe*, which hath a Red Earth, and yieldeth great Plenty of Corn.

The chief Commodities of this County are, Wood, Wool, Iron and Malt.

It is in the Dioceſes of *Lichfield* and *Worceſter*, and in it are 158 Pariſhes.

Out of it are elected 6 Members to ſit in Parliament.

Knights

Knights	2	*Warwick*	2
Coventry	2	*Tamworth*	2

Its Diviſion is into 5 Hundreds, *viz.*

Hemlinglord,	*Barlichway*,
Coventry,	*Kington.*
Knightlow,	

And in theſe Hundreds are 15 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Henley, Monday.	*Bromicham*, Th.
Southam, Mon.	*Coventry*, Frid.
Sutton Coſield, Mon.	*Warwick*, Sat.
Aulceſter, Tueſ.	*Shipton*, Sat.
Symeton, Tueſ.	*Rugby*, Sat.
Atherſton, Tueſ.	*Nun Eaton*, Sat.
Colſhill, W.	*Tamworth*, Sat.
Stratford, Thur.	

The Principal Town in this Shire is *Warwick*, which lies in the Latitude of 52 deg. 20 min. It bears from *London* N. W. And is diſtant therefrom 70 miles. Thus,

From *London* to *Coventry*

But by more accurate admeaſurement upon the Road, it is found to be diſtant from *London* 88 miles.

This Town of *Warwick* lyeth upon the North-weſt ſide of *Avon*, built by *Gurgunſtus* 375 years before the Birth of Chriſt. The Situation of this place is moſt pleaſant upon a Hill riſing from the River, over which is a fair and ſtrong Stone Bridge.——

This Town is yearly Governed by a Bailiff, 12 Brethren, 24 Burgeſſes for Common Council, a Recorder, a Town-Clerk, and one Sergeant their Attendant.

The Seal of this Town is, a Caſtle triple-Towred, having on the dexter ſide the Sun in its Glory, and on the ſiniſter ſide a Creſcent or half Moon, on the tops of the two fronting Towers of the Caſtle ſtand two Watchmen armed, and their Arms extended, with this Inſcription upon the Ring of the Seal. *SIGILLUM BALLIVI BURGENSIUM WARWICI.*

Although this be the Shire Town, yet the City of *Coventry* muſt not be forgotten, being a City for ſtately building inferiour to few; and for a Wall about it tranſcending any other, which Wall (for the ill uſe they put it to in the Rebellion in the time of our late Soveraign *Charles* the Firſt, of bleſſed Memory) was to the ſhame of their Citizens (moſt juſtly) raſed to the ground, the ruines thereof only remaining to put them in mind (for the future) of their Allegiance to their Soveraign. Theſe Citizens might have remembred, that formerly for their offences offered to their Lord *Leofrike*, they had their Priviledges infringed, and themſelves oppreſſed with many heavy Tributes; until *Godiva* his Lady, pitying their condition (by unceſſant importunities) ſued for their Peace of the Lord her Husband, which, at length, he granted, upon this Condition; *viz.*

That

That she should Ride naked through the face of the City, and that openly at high noon day; which she accordingly did. And stripping her self of all her Garments, looses the tresses of her hair, which on every side so covered her nakedness, that no part of her Body was uncivil to sight; by which means she redeemed their former Priviledges.

I do not say but some Magistrates of this City have shewed greater respect to their Soveraigns; for as I have heard, that a Maior of *Coventry*, riding before Queen *Elizabeth* (she being in Progress) to usher her into the City (the weather being hot) his Horse attempted to drink at the Foard, but the Maior checking him several times, the Queen called to him, saying, *Mr. Maior, Mr. Maior, Let your Horse Drink.* But he modestly replied, *May it please your Majesties Horse to Drink first.*

The City of *Coventry* is Governed yearly by a Maior and 2 Bailiffs. And the Arms of the City is, Party per Pale Gules and Vert, upon a Hill Proper, An Elephant Passant Argent, with a Castle on his back, Or.

The Earls of *Warwick* since the first Constitution.

Henry of *Nuburgh*,	Earl of *Warwick*.
John Marshall,	
John de Plessis,	
William Malduit,	
Will. Beauchamp,	
John Holland,	
Richard Nevill,	
George, D. of *Clarend.*	
John Dudly,	
Robert Rich,	

Things Remarkable in this Shire.

In the year 1469. At *Wolney* in this County, K. *Edward* the 4th gathering his Forces together to recover his former Loss, was suddenly surprized and taken Prisoner, by his Brother *George* D. of *Clarence*, and *Richard* the Stout E. of *Warwick*, and thence conveyed to *Middleham* Castle in *Yorkshire*, whence he suddenly escaped and came to *London*.

At *Gosford* Gate in the East part of *Coventry*, hangs the Shield bone of a Wild Boar, far bigger than the greatest Oxe bone *(it is very likely to be an Elephants)* with whose Snout (as the tale goes) the great Pit called *Swainswell*, was turned up.

At *Shugbury* are found such Stones as are made mention of in *Gloucestershire*, called *Astroites*, or Star-Stones.

At

At *Lemington*, (a great distance from the Sea) a Salt Spring ariseth.

At *Menham-Regis* are three Fountains, which it should seem are streamed through a Vein of Allum. The Water looks and tastes like Milk. It procures Urine abundantly. It is very Soveraign against the Stone; And good to cure Green Wounds, Ulcers and Impostumes. Being drank with Salt it loosens the Body; but with Sugar it maketh it Costive. It turneth Wood into Stone (saith *Speed*) and (saith my Author) I my self saw some sticks that were fallen into it, some part of them Ash, and the other part Stone.

Westmore-land.

THis County is bounded on the East by *Yorkshire*, and the Bishoprick of *Durham*. On the West by *Cumberland*. On the South by *Lancashire*. And on the North by *Cumberland*.

It containeth in length 38 miles. In breadth 33 miles. And in Circumference 112 miles.

The Air of this County is sharp and piercing, and not subject to gross Foggs and Vapours, whereby the people are free from strange and infectious Diseases, and are very healthful, and live generally to great Ages.

The Soil is Mooriſh and Barren for the most part; but the Southern part is the most fruitful.

The Principal Commodity this County affordeth, is Cloath.

It is in the Dioceſſes of *Chester* and *Carliſle*, and in it are 26 Pariſhes.

Cu:

Out of it are elected 4 Members to ſit in Parliament.

Knights	2	*Appleby*	2

Its Diviſion is into 4 Wards, and in them 8 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Burton, Tueſ.	*Kerby Stephens*, Fri.
Anbleſide, Wed.	*Kendall*, Sat.
Burgh, Wed.	*Appleby*, Sat.
Orton, Wed.	*Fardondike*,——
Kerby Laundale, Th.	

The principal Town in this County is *Kendall*, lying in the Latitude of 54 deg 24 min. It bears from *London* N. W. by N. And is diſtant therefrom 201 miles. Thus,

From *London* to *Barnet* 10 miles. to St. *Albans* 20. to *Dunſtable* 30. to *Stony Stratford* 44. to *Daventry* 60. to *Coventry* 74. to *Colſhill* 82. to *Lichfield* 94. *Rugeley* 99. to *Stone* 111. to *New-Caſtle* 115. to *Warrington* 136. to *Wiggan* 148. to *Preſton* 162. to *Garſtang* 172. to *Lancaſter* 182. to *Kendall* 201. But by exact admeaſurement upon the Road, the diſtance is found to be 246 Miles.

This Town ſtandeth on the Bank of the River *Can*, and is of great Trade and reſort, and the Inhabitants are very induſtrious for making of Cloath, and have great Vent and Traffick for the ſame; for their Woollen Cloaths are vended through all parts of *England*. The Town is annually managed by an Alderman, choſen out of

his 12 Brethren, who are all distinguished from the rest by wearing of Purple Gowns. The Alderman and his Senior Brother are always Justices of the Peace and *Quorum*. They have also a Town-Clerk, a Recorder, 2 Sergeants at Mace, and 2 Chamberlains.

The Arms of the Town is Quarterly two Coots, the first Argent 3 Tees Sable. The second Gules, 3 Spears in Pale Argent. The third like the second, the fourth as the first.

The Earls of this County, since the *Norman* Conquest.

John Duke of *Bedford*,
John Duke of *Somerset*,
John De Foix,
Ralph Nevill, ——
Francis Farrar, ——
} Earl of *Somerset*.

Things remarkable in this County.

Near unto the River *Loder*, is a Spring that Ebbs and Flows many times in a day.

In the same place are Stones like Pyramids (some of them being 9 foot high, and 14 foot thick) pitched directly in a Row for a mile together.

In the River *Can* near unto *Kendall*, are two Cataracts or Water-falls; where the Waters descend with a great fall and mighty noise. And when

when that which ſtandeth North from the Neighbours living between them, ſounds cleerer and lowder than the other, they certainly look for fair weather to follow. But when that on the South ſide doth ſo, they expect Foggs and Showers of Rain.

Near *Kirkby Lonſdale*, are many deep and hollow places like Caves.

In ancient times, the Pearl bearing Muſcles were found upon this Shoar, which conceive by the Dew they ſuck in. And they are to be found at this day, both here and in the Rivers of *Cumberland*.

Wiltshire.

THis County is bounded on the East by *Berkshire* and *Hantshire*. On the West by *Somersetshire*. On the South by *Dorsetshire*. And on the North by *Glouceſterſhire*.

It containeth in length 52 miles. In breadth 38 miles. And in Circumference 142 miles.

This County is ſeated in a good Climate, the Air is both ſweet, pleaſant, temperate and wholſom.

The Soil is fruitful and plentiful, the Northern part riſes up in delectable Hills, furniſhed with large VVoods, and the Valleys with pleaſant Rivers, namely, *Iſis*, &c. The South part is more level, yielding Graſs and Corn in abundance. The middeſt of the County is moſt plain, and therefore is called *Salisbury* Plain.

The chief Commodities of this Shire are Wool, Wood and Sheep.

It is in the Dioceſs of *Salisbury*, and hath in it 304 Pariſhes.

Out

Out of it are chosen 34 Members which sit in Parliament.

Knights	2	*Chipenham*	2
New Sarum	2	*Malmesbury*	2
Wilton	2	*Cricklade*	2
Downton	2	*Great Bedwyn*	2
Hindon	2	*Ludgersal*	2
Hytesbury	2	*Old Sarum*	2
Westbury	2	*Wooton Basset*	2
Calne	2	*Marleborough*	2
Devizes	2		

Its Division is into 29 Hundreds, *viz.*

Highworth,	*Westbury*,
Malmsbury,	*Warminster*,
Kingsbridge,	*Haresbury*,
Damerham Nor.	*Branche*,
Chippenham,	*Amsbury*,
Pottern,	*Underditch*,
Calne,	*Alderbury*,
Selkley,	*Frustfield*,
Ramsbury,	*Downton*,
Kinwarston,	*Cawden*,
Elstube,	*Dauworth*,
Swanborne,	*Dametham*,
Melkesham,	*Mere*,
Bradford,	*Chalke*.
Whorwelsdown,	

And

And in these Hundreds are 23 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Bradford, Monday.	*Anersbury*, Friday.
Sundon, Mon.	*Westbury*, Friday.
Swindon, Mon.	*Mere*,——
Calne, Tues.	*Marmister*——
Ashburn, Tues.	*Werminster*, Sat.
Wilton, Wednes.	*Tronbridge*, S.
Lavington, Wed.	*Chipnam*, S.
Highworth, Wed.	*Marleborough*, S.
Hindon, Thurs.	*Malmesbury*, S.
Devizes, Thurs.	*Creeklad*, S.
Wootton Basset, Th.	*Salisbury*, Tuesday and Saturday.
Dunston, Friday.	

The principal Town in this County, is the City of *Salisbury*, lying in the Latitude of 51 deg. 4 min. It bears from *London* W. S. W. And is distant therefrom 70 miles. Thus,

From *London* to *New Brainford* 8 miles. to *Stanes* 15. to *Hartleyrow* 31. to *Basingstoke* 39. to *Whitchurch* 49. to *Andover* 55. to *Salisbury* 70. But by a more accurate admeasurement on the Road it is found to be distant from *London* 83 miles.

This City for fair Buildings is inferiour to none, and transcends all others for the benefit of Water, almost every Street having a River running through the midst thereof. The Arms of this City is,

Azure, a Sword and a Key in Saltyre Or; On a chief Argent, 3 Lozenges Gules.

The

The Earls of *Wiltshire* and *Salisbury*, since the first Constitution.

William Scroop,	Earl of *Wiltshire* & *Salisbury*.
Samuel Butler,	
John Stafford,	
Henry Stafford,	
Thomas Bullen,	
William Panlet,	
Patrick Fitzwater,	
William Longspey,	
Henry Lacye,	
Tho. E. of *Lancaster*.	
William Montagule,	
Richard Nevill,	
George D. of *Clarence*.	
Robert Cecil.	

Things Remarkable in this County.

The Cathedral Church of *Salisbury* was begun to be built by *Richard Poore* Bishop of this See, and in 40 years was brought to its perfect Splendor and Beauty. It is a most Rich and Magnificent Church; and in it are, as many VVindows as there are days in the year (*viz.* 365.) As many Pillars of Cast Marble as there are hours in the year. (*viz.* 8760.) As many Gates for Entrance as there are Months in the year (*viz.* 12.)

In

In the edge of this Shire, between *Luckington* and great *Badminton*, is a place called the Caves. They are upon the top of a rising Hill, and about 9 in number: Some of them are deeper and some shallower, some broader and longer than others; and they lie all together in a Row: The manner of them is 2 long Stones set upon the sides, and broad Stones upon the top to cover them. The least of these Caves is 4 foot broad; and some of them 9 or 10 foot long. These are called by some of the ignorant Inhabitants, *The Gyants Caves*: But the more ingenious think them to be the Tombs of some *Saxons*, Heroick *Danes*, or *Romans*, and the more probable for that in a late digging into them, they have found Spurs, old pieces of Armour, *&c.*

In this Shire is a small Rill, called *Deverill*, which runneth a mile under ground.

In Ivy Church, was found a Corps 12 foot long, and a Book of very thick Parchment, all written with great Roman Letters; but when the Leaves were touched, they mouldered to Dust.

Near the River *Kennet* in this Shire, there breaks out Water in the manner of a suddain Landflood, out of certain Stones standing aloft in open Fields, which by the common people is accounted a fore-runner of dearth.

The *Stonthenge* upon *Salisbury* Plain, is counted the most admirable Rarity this Island affordeth. It is in this manner. 'There are in a Pit great 'Stones standing upright, some being 28 foot 'high, and 7 foot broad in 3 ranks round like a 'Crown, and overthwart them, are laid others 'with Mortises and Tenants. Now the great 'question among the Learned is, *how these Stones came hither*; for (say they) it is not likely that 'they

'they were *ab initio*, placed here by the God of 'Nature; becauſe the whole Countrey round for 'ſome miles, hardly affords a Stone either great 'or ſmall: and they ſeem too vaſt to be brought 'hither either by Wagon, Cart, or other Artifice. 'The Learned Mr. *Cambden*, therefore thinks, 'that they were made there by Art of pure Sand 'and ſome unctuous Cement, even as thoſe alſo 'in *Yorkshire*, becauſe anciently there was ſuch 'an Art of making Stone: And *Pliny* ſaith, that 'the duſt of *Puteoli* (*Puzzole*) being laid in Wa-'ter, becometh Stone preſently, and that there 'were Ciſterns at *Rome*, made of digged Sand and 'Lime, which were ſo firm and hard, that they 'ſeemed Stone. But notwithſtanding the Autho-'rity of this great Scholar (ſaith my Author) I am 'clearly of opinion that they are natural Stones, 'and placed there *ab initio*; than which I think 'nothing is plainer. For (ſaith he) upon the 'Downs between *Marlbury* and *Anbury*, not above '20 miles from *Stonehinge* (which Downs are but 'a Continuation, or part of *Salisbury* Plain, diffe-'ring nothing from it but in the un-evenneſs) 'are ſome abundance of great Stones, called (by 'the Country thereabouts, the *Gray Weathers*; and 'at *Anbury* in an Orchard, there are half a dozen, 'or half a ſcore Stones little inferiour to the '*Stonehinge* for bigneſs, and ſome of them ſtand-'ing upright, and others lying flat on the ground: 'And the Country here (like that about *Stone-'hinge*) affords not a Stone beſides: So that (ſaith 'my Author) unleſs we will have all theſe Stones 'to be Artificial, we muſt grant the *Stonehinge* 'to be natural. Now whereas this unſtonineſs of 'the Country, about which we ſpeak of, ſeems, 'to ſome, a ſtrong Objection againſt the natural-

'neſs

'ness of the Stones; but it is (on the contrary) '(if duly considered) a great Argument for it: 'For (saith he) What can be more probable, than 'that Nature could not provide her self otherwise 'of Lapidifick matter enough to make those huge 'Stones of, but by robbing of the circumjacent 'places: *The More of that matter Here, The Less 'hereabouts; because nature wanting Timber, would 'fetch it nearest hand.* To say no more of *Stone-'hinge*, but that near it, mens bones are digged 'up many times, which may very well be; be-'cause it was the Burial place of old for the Kings 'of the *Brittains*.

In the Parish of *Luckington*, is a Well called *Handcock's* Well, the Water whereof is said to be very cold in Summer, and warm in Winter; and is commended as a singular Water for the Eyes.

About *Sayworth*, are found abundance of Stones somewhat like Cockles, yet so apparently differing from their shape, that by the very sight of them one may plainly see that they never were true Cockles, as some there do believe.

Worcester-Shire.

IT is bounded by *Warwickshire* on the East. By *Herefordshire* and *Shropshire* on the West. By *Glocestershire* on the South. And by *Staffordshire* on the North.

It containeth in length 38 miles. In breadth 31 miles. And in Circumference 137 miles.

The Air of this Shire is of a favourable temperature, it gets an appetite for Labour, Diet and Rest.

The Soil is fertile, and inferiour to none in the Land, for besides abundance of Corn in every place, the Hills are stored with plenty of Woods and Pasturage, and the Hedge-Rows in the Highways are filled with Fruit-Trees.

The chief Commodities are, Corn, Salt, Sider and Perry.

It

It is in the Dioceſs of *Worceſter*, and hath in it 152 Pariſhes.

Out of it are elected 9 Parliament Men.

Knights	2	*Eveſham*	2
Worceſter	2	*Bewdley*	1
Droitwich	2		

Its Diviſion is into 7 Hundreds, *viz.*

Halfeſhire,	*Blakenhurſt*,
Doddington,	*Oſwalderſtow*,
Worceſter,	*Upton*.
Parſhor,	

And in theſe Hundreds are 11 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Eveſholme, Mond.	*Shipton*, Friday.
Parſhore, Tueſ.	*Droitwich*, Fr.
Bromeſgrove, Tueſ.	*Sturbridge*, Fr.
Tenbury, Tueſ.	*Bewdley*, Sat.
Upton, Thurſ.	*Worceſter*, Wedneſ.
Keddermiſter, Th.	Frid. *and* Sat.

The principal place in this Shire is the City of *Worceſter*. It lies in the Latitude of 52 deg. 14 min. It bears from *London* W. N. W. And is diſtant therefrom 92 miles. Thus,

From *London* to *Uxbridge* 15 miles. to *High Wickham* 27. to *Oxford* 47. to *Glimpton* 60. to *Marton on the Marſh* 74. to *Perſhore* 86. to *Worceſter*

ceſter 92. But meaſured upon the Road it is found to be 112 miles diſtant from *London*.

This City is moſt pleaſantly ſeated, very much frequented, and very richly inhabited. It is ſeated upon the Eaſt Bank of the *Severn*, and that which the *Severn* doth not defend, is Walled about: through which Wall are 7 Gates for Entrance, and 5 Watch-Towers for Defence.

This City is Governed by 2 Bailiffs, 2 Aldermen, 2 Chamberlains, and 2 Conſtables, annually elected out of 24 Burgeſſes cloathed in Scarlet, aſſiſted with 48 other Citizens, whom they call their Common Council, clad in Purple, a Recorder, Town-Clerk, and 5 Sergeants with Maces, their Attendants.

The Arms of this City is Argent, a Feſſe between 3 Pears Sable.

The Earls of *Worceſter* ſince the *Norman* Conqueſt.

Waleram, E. of *Mellent*
Thomas Piercy,
Richard Beauchamp, } Earl of *Worceſter*.
John Tiptoſt,
Edward Somerſet,

Things Remarkable in this County.

In the year 1265. upon the 5th of *Auguſt*, at *Everſham* in this County, a great Battel was fought betwixt K. *Henry* the 3d. and his Barons, through whole

whose Dissentions most of them were slain; a *Simon Montfort*, E. of *Leicester*, and 17 Lords and Knights besides; and *Humphrey Bohun* taken Prisoner.

In many parts of this County are Salt Pits, and Salt Springs.

The Hedge-Rows and High-ways are beset with Pear-Trees, of which they make Perry.

The *Severn* here affords great store of fresh water Lampreys.

At *Droitwich* are 3 Fountains of Salt Water, divided by a little Brook of Fresh Water passing by them, by the boiling of which Salt water, they make the purest white Salt in *England*.

There is lately found out, about *Eckington Brid.* 7 miles from *Worcester*, a Medicinal Water.

Yorkshire.

Yorkshire the greatest County in *England*, is bounded on the East by the German Ocean. On the West by *Lancashire* and *Westmoreland*. On the South by the River *Humber*. And on the North by *Durham*.

It containeth in length 85 miles. In breadth 75 miles. And in Circumference 318 miles.

As this County is large, and spacious, so the Air is of several Temperatures in several parts thereof.

It is placed in such a Temperature of Climate, that in all parts of it she is indifferently fruitful, yet hath she her barren places too; But (saith *Speed*) If one part of her be a Stony and Barren ground, another is fertile and richly adorned with Corn Fields. If she be here naked and destitute of Wood, in another place she is shadowed with Forrests full of Trees. If one place be Mooriſh, Mirey, or unpleasant; another yeilds as much delight and content to the Eye.

The

The Commodities that this Shire principally affords (beſides many others) are Cloath, Stockins, Corn, Cattle, Knives, Spurs, *&c.*

It is in the Dioceſs of *York*, and hath in it 563 Pariſhes.

Out of it are elected 29 Members to ſit in Parliament.

Knights	2	*Burrowbrigg*	2
York	2	*Malton*	2
Kingſton upon *Hull*	2	*Thirske*	2
Knaresborough	2	*Aldeborough*	2
Skaredborough	2	*Beverly*	2
Rippon	2	*North-Allerton*	2
Richmond	2	*Pomfret*	2
Hidon	2		

Its Diviſion is into Hundreds, as are moſt of the Counties in *England*, of which this is divided into 26. But becauſe of the largeneſs thereof, it is firſt divided into three Parts, called Ridings, *viz.*

The *Eaſt Riding.* The *Weſt Riding.* The *North Riding.*

And each of theſe Ridings have their ſeveral Hundreds, and thoſe Hundreds their reſpective Market Towns; as followeth, *viz.*

The *Eaſt Riding* is divided into 4 Hundreds, *viz.*

Buccroſſe

Buccrosse,	*Holderneſſe*,
Dickering,	*Ouſe* and *Derwent*.

And in this Riding are theſe 8 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Hull, Tu. *and* Sat.	*Headon*, Sat.
Beverly, Wed. *and* Sa.	*Bridlington*, Sat.
Wighton, Wedneſ.	*Howder*, Sat.
Kilham, Th.	*Packlington*, Sat.

The *weſt Riding* is divided into 10 Hundreds, *viz.*

Stancliffe,	*Motley*,
Claro,	*Aggerage*,
Anſty,	*Oſgoderoſſe*,
Barkſton,	*Strasforth*,
Skirink,	*Stainerosſe*.

And in this Riding are 24 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Rotheram, Monday.	*Knaresborow*, Wed.
Selby, Mon.	*Hallifax*, Thurſday.
Leedes, Tueſday *and* Saturday.	*Wakefield*, Thurſday *and* Friday.
Otley, Tueſ.	*Bradforth*, Thurſ.
Settle, Tueſ.	*Wetherly*, Thurſ.
Sheffield, Tueſ.	*Tadcaſter*, Thurſ.
Barnesby, Wedneſ.	*Rippon*, Thurſ.

Snathe, Friday.	*Sherborn*, Sat.
Ripley, Friday.	*Pontefract*, Sat.
Tickhill, Saturday.	*Borough Bridge*, Sat.
Bantrey, Sat.	*Skipton*, Sat.
Doncaster, Sat.	*Thorne*,——

The *North Riding* is divided into 12 Hundreds, *viz.*

Gilling West,	*Ridall*,
Gilling East,	*Bulmar*,
Allerton,	*Burford*,
Langborgh,	*Hallikeld*,
Whitbystand,	*Hang East*,
Pickering,	*Hang West*.

And in this Riding are 17 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Pickering, Mond.	*Yarum*, Thurs.
Gisborough, Mond.	*York*, Thursday *and* Saturday.
Thruske, Mond.	*Malton*, Sat.
Beda, Tues.	*Helmley*, Sat.
Masham, Tues.	*Whitby*, Sat.
Kirby moreside, Wed	*Stokesly*, Sat.
North Allerton, Wed.	*Richmond*, Sat.
Abberforth, Wedn.	*Askrigg*,——
Scarborough, Th.	

The principal place in this large County is *York*, the second City in *England*. It lies in the Latitude

Latitude of 53 deg. 58 min. It bears from *London* N. by W. And is distant therefrom 150 miles. Thus,

From *London* to *Waltham-Crosse* 12 miles. to *Ware* 20. to *Royston* 33. to *Caxton* 42. to *Huntingden* 48. to *Stamford* 69. to *Grantham* 85. to *Newark* 95. to *Tuxford* 104. to *Doncaster* 122. to *Wentbridge* 129. to *Tadcaster* 141. to *York* 150. But being measured upon the Road, the distance is found to be 192 miles from *London*.

This City (saith *Speed*) is a pleasant place, large and full of Magnificence, rich, and populous, in all which it over-masters all the other places of this County, and it is not only strengthned with Fortifications, but adorned with Magnificent Buildings, both Private and Publick. It is an Episcopal See, a Metropolitan City, and in it is a most famous Library. It is Governed by a Lord Maior, 12 Aldermen, many Chamberlains, a Recorder, a Town-Clerk, 6 Sergeants at Mace, and 2 Esquires, which are, a Sword-bearer, and a Common Sergeant; who with a large Mace, goeth on the left hand of the Sword.

The Arms of the City of *York* is,
Argent, on a Cross Gules, 5 Lyons Passant Guardant, Or.

Besides this City of *York*, there are two other Places of note not to be forgotten, viz. *Richmond* and *Hull*.

The Arms of *Richmond* is, Gules, an inner border Argent, over all a Bend Dexter Ermine.

The Arms of *Hull* is, Azure, 3 Corronets in Pale, Or.

The Arms of ſuch Families as have born the Dignity of Earls of *Richmond* and *Holderneſſe*, ſince the Conqueſt.

Allen, E. of *Brittain* and *Richmond*,
John of Gaunt, Duke of *Lancaſter*,
Geffery 4th Son to K. *Henry* the 2d,
John D. of *Brittain*,
Gray, Viſcount *Tours*,
Ralph E. of *Weſtmoreland*,
Ralph E. of *Cheſter*,
John D. of *Bedford*,
Peter de Dreux,
Humphrey, Duke of *Glouceſter*,
Peter de Savoy,
Edmond Haddam,
John D. of *Brittain*,
Henry fits Roy, D.
} Earls of *Richmond*.

Earls

Earls of *Holderneſſe*.

Drugo de Buerer,
Stephen de Bloys,
William de Mendevile,
Baldwin de Beton,
William de Fortibus,
Edward. E. of *Rutland*.
} Earl of *Holderneſſe*.

There are lately added by His Majeſty K. *Charles* II. theſe following, *viz*.

Lodowick Stuart, D. of *Richmond*.
John Ramſey, E. of *Richmond*.
Rupert, Count Palatine of the *Rhyne*, E. of *Holderneſſe*.

Things Remarkable in this County.

Upon Palm-Sunday, in the year 1461. was a Battel fought in the Quarrel between *Lancaſter* and *York*, in which *England* never ſaw more Nobility and Gentry, nor a more puiſſant Army in the Field; for there were there at one time (on both ſides) 100 Thouſand fighting men. When the Fight had continued doubtful a great part of the day, the *Lancaſterians* not being able

longer to continue the force of their Enemies, turned back, and fled away, and such as took part with *York* pursued them so hotly, that they killed many of their Nobility and Gentry, and that day were slain on both sides 30 thousand English-men.

About *Pontefract* and *Knaresborough*, grows great quantities of Liquorice.

In some parts of this Shire near *Sherbourn*, are Quarries, whose Stones when first taken out of the Quarries are very soft, but seasoned with Wind and Weather, they become very hard and durable.

Other parts of this Shire produce a Lime-stone, which being burnt, serves to enrich and manure those Lands that are cold and hilly.

At the suppression of the Abbies in the days of K. *Henry* the 8th, in a certain Chappel in *York*, a Lamp was found burning in a Vault or Sepulchre under ground, wherein *Constantine* the Emperour was supposed to have been Buried.

About *Sheffield* in this Shire are many Iron-Mines.

About the year of Christ 759. the Town of *Doncaster* was burnt by Fire from Heaven.

The Inhabitants about *Dichmarsh* and *Marshland* are of opinion, that the Land there is hollow, or hanging, and that as the Waters rise, the Land is also heaved up.

Near unto *Bratherton* is a yellow kind of Marle found, which being cast upon the Fields, causeth them to bear good Corn for many years together.

Not far from the Abby of Fountains, there are Lead-Mines.

Near

Near unto *Burrough* Bridge, are certain Pyramids ſtanding, which are ſuppoſed to have been made of a factitious Stone, compounded of pure Sand, Lime, Vitrials, and other unctious matter.

Under *Knaresborough*, is a Well called *Dripa* Well, in which the Water ſprings not out of the Veins of the Earth, but diſtills from the Rocks which hang over it.

The Water of this VVell (ſaith *Speed*) turns VVood into Stone, for VVood put into it, will ſhortly after be covered over with a Stony Bark, and at length become Stone.

At *Giggleſwick* in this Shire are three ſmall Springs about a Quoits caſt from each other, the middlemoſt of which at every quarter of an hour Ebbs and Flows about 8 inches high, at the higheſt; and at the Ebb it is ſo low, that it is not an inch deep with VVater.

Alevinus, in an Epiſtle of his to *Egelred* K. of *Northumberland* ſpeaks of the Raining of Blood upon St. *Peter*'s Church at *York*, even in a fair day, which deſcended in a very violent manner from the top of the Roof of the Church: And thereupon breaks forth into theſe Words: *May it not be thought that Blood is coming upon the Land from the North parts?* And not long after (to fulfil his Prædiction) the *Danes* invaded *England*, and among other Outrages, burnt the City of *York*.

In *Scarborough* Caſtle, is a little Well of freſh Water ſpringing out of a Rock.

At *Whitby* are Serpents (or Snakes) of Stone found.

Upon the Shoar of *Moulgrave* Caſtle, Jet is found.

In *Cleveland* in the North Riding of this Shire about the year 1535. a *Triton* (or Man-Fiſh) was taken, that for certain days together fed upon raw Fiſh, but eſpying his opportunity, he got away to Sea again, and was ſeen no more.

Upon the Shoar of *Skengrave*, whenſoever it is calm, and the Sea (as it were) level; there is heard many times on a ſuddain, a horrible and fearful groaning (as it were) a great way off; at which times the Fiſhermen dare not launch out into the deep.

Near unto *Hunt Cliff*, are certain Rocks, about which the Seal-Fiſhes meet together to ſleep and Sun themſelves: And upon that Rock which is next the Shoar, one of the Seals lies to keep Centinel; and as any man approacheth, he either throws down a big Stone, or tumbles himſelf into the Water with a great noiſe, as a ſignal to the reſt to be gone. They are not afraid of Women, but only of men, and therefore they that catch them, put on VVomens Cloaths. VVhen they are chaſed by Men, (if they be deſtitute of VVater) they will with their hinder feet fling backward a Cloud of Sand and Gravel in the Faces and Eyes of their Purſuers; and many times drive them away, making them weary of their deſign in this manner.

At *Huntley Nab*, at the Roots of the Craggy Rocks, that are there upon the Shoar, there lie Stones ſcattered here and there, of divers bigneſſes, ſo artificially (and yet naturally) Round, that one would think they had been turned in a Laythe, for Shot for great Ordnance: In which, if you break them, you ſhall find ſtony Serpents wrapped round; but moſt of theſe are headleſs. Al-

Almoſt at the top of *Roſeberry-topping*, there is a Spring of Water coming out of a huge Rock, Medicinable for Sore Eyes. When *Roſeberry-topping* hath a Cloud over it, there commonly follows Rain; whence this Rhyming Proverb is very frequent with the People:

When Roſeberry-topping *wears a Cap,*
Let Cleaveland *then beware a Clap.*

The River *Recall* hides it ſelf under ground near unto *Elmeſly* in this County.

Abundance of Springs riſe together at *Hinderſkel*, a little Caſtle near *Sherry-hutton* Caſtle.

The Hills in *Richmondſhire* are well ſtored with Lead, Copper, and Pit-Coals: And on the tops of theſe Hills Stones have been found like Sea-winckles, Cockles, and other Fiſh.

There is a place in this Shire called St. *Wilfrid's Needle*, being a paſſage ſo narrow, that one of a mean bulk, can but juſt creep through it. The Story goes of it, That it eaſily lets chaſte Women through it, but holds faſt thoſe that have plaid falſe: However the thing may ſeem a fable at firſt ſight; yet if the Women that have plaid falſe be with Child, it may be true without Wonder.

Angleſey.

THis Iſland is encompaſſed on all ſides by the Iriſh Sea, except on the South-Eaſt part, on which part it is ſeparated from *Carnarvanſhire*, by the River *Monai*.

It containeth in length 23 miles. In breadth 16 miles. And in Circumference 67 miles.

The Temperature of the Air is indifferently healthful, and not generally ſubject to Diſeaſes, only ſubject to Agues at certain Seaſons of the year.

The Soil is dry and Stony, and not very ſightly (as the other Counties of *Wales* are) yet for the abundance of Corn which this County affordeth, it hath had the name of the Mother of *Wales*; for that when all other Counties have failed in their Wheat-Harveſt, this Iſland hath ſupplied their defect.

The chief Commodities that this County affordeth, are Corn, Cattel, Fiſh, Fowl, Milſtones, *&c.*

It is in the Dioceſs of *Bangor*, and hath in it 74 Pariſh-Churches.

Out of it are elected 2 Parliament Men.

Knight

Knight. 1 | *Bewmaris* 1

Its Diviſion is into 6 Hundreds, *viz.*

Talybollion,	*Meney*,
Llyſon,	*Fyndaythwy*,
Maltraeth,	*Twikelyn.*

And in theſe Hundreds are 2 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Newburgh, Tueſday. | *Bewmaris*, Wedneſ.

The Principal Town in this Iſland is *Bewmaris*, lying in the Latitude of 53 deg. 28 min. It bears from *London* N. W. by W. And is diſtant therefrom 184 miles. Thus,

From *London* to *Cheſter* 142 miles (as in *Cheſhire*) to *Denbigh* 160. to *Bewmaris* 184. But by more accurate admeaſurement, it is found to be 291 miles.

This Town was firſt built by K. *Edward* the Firſt, it is a very fair Town, though in a Mooriſh place, and well fortified with a goodly Caſtle, and is very well peopled. It is Governed by a Maior yearly choſen, with the aſſiſtance of 2 Bailiffs, 2 Sergeants at Mace, and a Town-Clerk.

Things Remarkable in this County.

In the low Grounds and Champion Fields of this Iſland, are every day found and digged out of the

the Earth the Bodies of huge Trees with their Roots, and Fir Trees of a wonderful length and bigneſs. Some do ſuppoſe that theſe Trees were cut down by the *Romans*, in their time to deſtroy their Woods; But a more probable conjecture is, that theſe ſpoils were made on Maritime places for want of induſtry and good Husbandry in the infancy of the VVorld, becauſe they are taken up with the Roots on.

In this Iſland are found great ſtore of Mill-ſtones and Grind-ſtones.

Here is alſo found in ſome places an Aluminous Earth, of which (with Coſt and Labour) they may make Allum and Coperas.

Brecknock-Shire.

THis Shire is bounded on the East by *Radnorſhire*, *Herefordſhire*, and *Monmouthſhire*. On the West by *Caremardenſhire* and *Cardigan*. On the South by *Glamorganſhire*. And on the North by *Radnorſhire*.

It containeth in length 35 miles. In breadth 30 miles. And in Circumference 109 miles.

The Air is very Temperate, the Hills ſheltering it from the ſharpneſs which would otherwiſe blow over it.

The Soil in the Hilly parts is very Stony and Rocky, but full of Springs, which make the Valleys exceeding fruitful, yielding abundance of Corn and Graſs.

The Chief Commodities are Corn, Cotton, Cattel and Fiſh.

It is in the Dioceſs of *Landaffe*, and hath in it 61 Pariſhes.

Out of it are elected 2 Parliament Men.

Knights

Knight 11 [*Brecon*

Its Diviſion is into 6 Hundreds, *viz.*

Bealt,	*Crickhoel*,
Merthye,	*Penkelli*,
Talgarth,	*Dyvynnock*.

And in theſe Hundreds are 4 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Hay, Monday.	*Brecknock*, W. & Sat.
Bealt, Mond. & Sat.	*Coecowell*, Thurſday.

The Principal Town is *Brecknock*; lying in the Latitude of 52 deg. 2 min. It bears from *London* W. by N. And is diſtant therefrom 123 miles. Thus,

From *London* to *New Brainford* 8 miles. to *Colebrook* 15. to *Maidenhead* 22. to *Nettlebed* 33. to *Abington* 46. to *Faringdon* 56. to *Glouceſter* 81. to *Michael-Dean* 88. to *Monmouth* 99. to *Abergaveny* 111. to *Brecknock* 123. But by more accurate admeaſurement upon the Road, the diſtance is found to be 161 miles.

The Town is very beautiful, and walled about in an Oval form, and the VVall in good repair, having 3 Gates for Entrance, and 10 Towers for defence, and on the VVeſt ſide a ſtately Caſtle, the Town is ſeated upon the meeting of 2 Rivers, *Hondy* and *uske*. It is yearly Governed by 2 Bailiffs, 15 Aldermen, 2 Chamberlains, 2 Conſtables, a Town-Clerk, and 2 Sergeants their Attendants.

James.

James Butler Earl of *Brecknock*, and Duke of *Ormond*.

Things Remarkable in this County.

The Hill called *Mounch Denny* three miles from *Brecknock* hath its top above the Clouds, from the top of which, if a Hat, Cloak, Staff or the like be thrown, it will never fall, but be blown up again, nor will any thing descend, but Stones, or other ponderous matter.

On the top of the Hill called *Caldier Arthur*, riseth a Spring which is deep like a VVell, and foursquare, having no Streams issuing from it, and yet there are Trouts found in it.

There is a Meer called *Llynsavathan Mer*, which was once a City, and was swallowed up by an Earthquake, and this VVater succeeded in the place. The Inhabitants say, that in VVinter after a long Frost, when the Ice of this Lake breaketh, it makes a fearful noise like Thunder. Through this Lake also runneth a River called *Levenny*, without mixture of the two VVaters, as may be perceived both by the colour and the quantity; because it increaseth not in bigness more than at its first entrance.

Cardiganſhire

IT is bounded on the Eaſt by *Radnorſhire* and *Brecknockſhire*. On the VVeſt by the Iriſh Sea. On the South by *Carmardenſhire*, and on the North by *Merioneth* and *Montgomery*.

It containeth in length 44 miles. In breadth 22 miles. And in Circumference 103 miles.

The Air is open and ſomewhat piercing.

The Soil is hilly and uneven, but more plain and Champion towards the Sea, and the Valleys being fed with Springs and Rivulets, are very fruitful, yielding abundance of good Paſture, and good Corn, but little VVood.

The chief Commodities are Corn, Cattel, Sea-Fowl, Fiſh and Lead.

It is in the Dioceſs of St. *Davids*, and hath in it 64 Pariſhes.

Out of it are elected 2 Members to ſit in Parliament.

Knight 1 | *Cardigan* 1

Its Division is into Five Hundreds, *viz.*

Llanbadarn,	*Moythen*,
Llanylar,	*Tredroir*.
Pennarth,	

And in these Hundreds are 4 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Aberyſtihway, Mond.	*Tregeron*, Thurſ.
Llanbeder, Tueſday.	*Cardigan*, Sat.

The principal Town is *Cardigan*, lying in the Latitude of 52 deg. 18 min. It bears from *London* VV. by N. And is diſtant therefrom 147 miles. Thus,

From *London* to *Glouceſter* (as in *Glouceſterſhire*) 81 miles. to *Kenfrich* 103. to *Longamore* 135. to *Pencarſt* 160. to *Cardigan* 147. But by more exact admeaſurement the diſtance is found to be 219 miles from *London*.

This Town is ſeated upon a ſteep Bank, her South ſide guarded by the deep River *Tyvy*, and paſſable no way but by a Bridge under the Caſtle, it is VValled about, and hath three ways for Entrance.

Things Remarkable in this County.

At the Head of the River *Iſtwyd*, are ſome veins of Lead found.

In the River *Tivy*, the Beaſts called Bever or Caſtor

Castor have been formerly found. It is an amphibious Creature, living partly in the VVater and partly on the Land. His fore-feet are like unto a Dogs feet, but the hinder feet are whole skinned like those of a Goose, his Dogs feet serve him ashoar to Run, and his Geese feet in the VVater to Swim. His Tail is broad and Grisly which he useth as a Stern to direct his Course by, his Skin is ash-colour inclining to black; and it is a very subtile Creature.

Chronicles report, that while *David Menevensis* Bishop of St. *Davids* confuted the Pelagian Heresie, at *Llan-devi-brevi*, the Earth whereon he stood and Preached rose up by Miracle to a certain height under his feet.

Caernar-

Caernarvan-Shire.

THis Shire is bounded on the East by *Denbyshire*. On the West and North by the Irish Sea. And on the South by *Merioneth*.

It containeth in length 53 miles. In breadth 20 miles. And in Circumference 115 miles.

Tht Air of this Shire is sharp and piercing.

The Soil of this County cannot be commended for its fertility, only those parts near the Sea Coasts, the Inland part being very craggy and hilly.

The chief Commodities of this Shire are Cattel, Sheep, Fowl and Fish.

It is in *Bangor* Dioceſs, and hath in it 68 Parish-Churches.

Out of it are elected 2 Parliament Men.

Knight 1 | *Carnarvan* 1

It

It is not divided into Hundreds as the other Shires, but in it are 6 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Bangar, Wedn.	*Alberconway*, Friday.
Krekych, Wed.	*Caernarvan*, Saturd.
Palbely, Wedn.	*Newin*, Saturd.

The principal Town is *Caernarvan*, lying in the Latitude of 51 deg. 22 min. It bears from *London* N. W. by W. And is diſtant therefrom 181 miles. Thus,

From *London* to *Buckingham* (as in *Buckinghamſhire*) 44 miles. to *Bilford* 71. to *Kadermiſter* 95. to *Rowta* 128. to *Ratdock* 153. to *Dolathhan* 163. to *Caernarvan* 181. But by more accurate admeaſurement it is found to be diſtant from *London* 237 miles.

The People of this Town are well approved of for courteſie and civility. The Town is Governed by a Conſtable of the Caſtle (who is ever Maior by Patent) having the aſſiſtance of one Alderman, 2 Bailiffs, 2 Sergeants at Mace, and a Town-Clerk.

Things Remarkable in this Shire.

Here are extraordinary high Hills (the higheſt in all *Wales*) on ſome of which the Snow lies long, and upon others it lies all the year long, hard cruſted together.

In ſome places of this Shire are bred certain Shel-fiſh, which being produced by a Heavenly dew, bring forth Pearls.

In the Pool called *Lin-Paris*, there is a Fiſh called

called *Torroch*, having a red Belly, which is no where else to be seen but here.

On the high Hills of this Shire are 2 Meers, one of which produces Fish that have but one Eye; and in the other is a floating Island, which as soon as a Man treads on, it presently floats a great way of.

Snowdon Hills (saith *Cambden*) although they have Snow always lying on them, yet are exceeding rank with Grass; insomuch that they are become a Proverb among the *Welsh*, and it is certain that there are Pools and standing Waters upon the very tops of those Mountains, and they are so coated with that Snowy Crust that lies on them, that if a man do but lightly set his foot any where on the top of these Mountains, he shall perceive the Earth to stir the length of a stones cast from him. And this I suppose might occasion the fable or vogue of the Floating Island before-mentioned.

Caermarden-Shire.

THis Shire is bounded on the East by *Brecnock-ſhire* and *Clamorganſhire*. On the Weſt by *Pembrokeſhire*. On the South by the Brittiſh Sea. And on the North by *Cardiganſhire*.

It containeth in length 40 miles. In breadth 26 miles. And in Circumference 106 miles.

This Shire hath (as moſt hilly Countries have) a wholſom Air.

The Soil cannot be ſaid to be very fertile, only in ſome places it yields Pit-Coals.

The chief Commodities are Cattel, Salmon and Pit-Coals.

It is in the Dioceſs of St. *Davids*, and hath in it 87 Pariſhes.

Out of it are elected 2 Parliament Men,

Knight

Its

Its Division is into 6 Hundreds, *viz.*

Cathinok,	*Elvet*,
Cayo,	*Derllys*,
Pervethe,	*Kidwellye*.

And in these Hundreds are 8 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Kidwelyn, Tues.	*Llanymodossy*, Wed. and Sat.
Llanelly, Tuesd,	
Llandilonawre, Tues.	*Llangadoke*, Thurs.
Caermarden, Wed. and Sat.	*New Castle*, Friday.
	Lancharne, Friday.

The Shire-Town is *Caermarden*, lying in the Latitude of 52 deg. 2 min. It bears from *London* W. by N. And is distant therefrom 157 miles. Thus,

From *London* to *Glouceſter* (as in *Glouceſterſhire*) 81 miles. to *Michael-Dean* 88. to *Monmouth* 99. to *Abergaveny* 111. to *Brecknock* 123. to *Llanimdiffry* 137. to *Caermarden* 157. But by more accurate admeaſurement upon the Road, it is found to be 206 miles diſtant from *London*.

The Town is pleaſantly ſeated upon the South weſt ſide of the River *Tovy*, which runneth through the middeſt of the Shire. The Inhabitants of this Town, are not a little Proud that *Merlin* was therein born, the

Son

Son of a bad Angel, or of an *Incubus* Spirit. It is yearly Governed by a Maior, who ever after is an Alderman and Justice of the Peace, 2 Sheriffs elected out of 16 Burgesses, all of them in Scarlet, a Sword-bearer, a Town-Clerk, and 2 Sergeants with Maces.

Things Remarkable in this Shire.

In *Carreg* Castle (saith *Giraldus*) is a Well, that (like the Sea) Ebbs and Flows twice in 24 hours.

Denby.

Denbyſhire.

IT is bounded on the Eaſt by *Shropſhire* and *Cheſhire*. On the Weſt by *Caernarvan* and *Merioneth*. On the South by *Montgomery*. And on the North by the Iriſh Sea, and *Flintſhire*.

It containeth in length 40 miles. In breadth 21 miles. And in Circumference 118 miles.

The Air of this Shire is cold, but very wholſom, and the Snow lies long on the Hills; the high Hills reſemble the Battlements of a Wall, they ſtand ſo thick; upon the tops of which Hills, when vapours riſe in the Morning in the Summer-time, it foreſhews a fair day to follow.

The Soil is but barren, eſpecially towards the Weſt part; but in the middle, where it lies flat in a Valley, it is moſt fertile, and by the induſtry of the Husbandmen, they begin (by paring off the upper Coat and burning it upon the place, and diſpoſing of the aſhes there) to make the Hills moderately bearable of a kind of Rye or Amell-Corn, as they call it.

The chief Commodities of this County, are Goats, Sheep, and Lead.

It is in the Dioceſs of St. *Aſaph*, and hath in it 57 Pariſhes.

Out of it are elected 2 Parliament Men.

Knight	1	*Denbigh*	1

Its Diviſion is into 12 Hundreds.

And in theſe Hundreds are 4 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Ruthen, Monday.	*Denbigh*, Wedn.
Llanroſt, Tueſday.	*Wrexham*, M. & Th.

The Principal place in this Shire is *Denbigh*, which lies in the Latitude of 53 deg. 19 min. It bears from *London* N. W. And is diſtant therefrom 160 miles. Thus,

From *London* to St. *Albans* 20. to *Stony-Stratford* 44. to *Daventry* 60. to *Coventry* 74. to *Coleſhill* 82. to *Lichfield* 94. to *Great Heyward* 102. to *Stableford Bridge* 115. to *Nantwich* 121. to *Cheſter* 135. to *Denbigh* 155. But by more accurate admeaſurement it is found to be diſtant from *London* 209 miles.

The Fame of this Town ſpreads it ſelf far for repute, as being reckoned the moſt beautiful place in all North *wales*, and of no leſs report, for that the Caſtle adjoyning to it is impregnable. The Government of this Town is managed by 2 Aldermen, and 2 Bailiffs, who are yearly elected

elected out of 25 Burgeſſes their Aſſiſtants, it hath one Recorder, one Town-Clerk, and 2 Sergeants at Mace.

The Lords and Earls of *Denby*, are,

Robert Dudley, Lord *Denby*, and Earl of *Leiceſter*.
William Fielding, Earl of *Denby*.

Things Remarkable in this County.

Moilenlly (the higheſt Hill in this Shire) hath a Spring of cleer Water on the top of it.

Cambden ſaith, that the People which live in the Vale of this Shire, are very healthful; their heads ſound and firm, their eyeſight never dim, and their age very laſting and chearful.

The River *Alen* runs under ground in two places in this County.

Near unto *Moinglath* is plenty of Lead.

In the year 1574. on the 26th of *February*, were great Earthquakes, which did many People much hurt, both within doors and without, both in *York*, *Worceſter*, *Hereford*, *Glouceſter*, *Briſtol* and other places adjoyning. And this is remarkable, That, this ſhaking of the Earth made the Bell in the Shire-Hall of *Denbigh*, to Toll twice, but did no other harm at all thereabouts.

Flintshire.

THis Shire is bounded on the East by *Cheshire*. On the West by *Denbyshire*. On the South by *Shropshire*. And on the North by the Irish Sea.

It containeth in length 33 miles. In breadth 8 miles. And in Circumference 83 miles.

The Temperature of the Air is very healthful without fogs or fenny Vapours, saving that sometimes there rise from the Sea, and the River *Dee*, certain thick and smoaky Mists, which offend not much, for the Inhabitants live long and are very healthful. The Air is colder here than in *Cheshire*, by reason it is incompassed by the Sea, and the River *Dee*; whence it is that the Snow lies very long on the tops of the Hills.

The Soil bringeth forth plenty both of Corn and Grass, and produceth great store of Cattel though they be but small; but their number maketh amends for their parvity.

The chief Commodities are Corn, Cattel, Cheese, Butter, Honey, Pit-Coal, some Lead and Mill-stones.

It is in the Dioceſs of St. *Aſaph*, and hath in it 28 Pariſhes.

Out of it are elected 2 Parliament Men.

Knight 1 | *Flint* 1

Its Diviſion is into 5 Hundreds.

And in theſe Hundreds are but 2 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Cajerviſe, Tueſday. | St. *Aſaphs*, Saturday.

The Principal Town is *Flint*, lying in the Latitude of 53 deg. 21 min. It bears from *London* N. W. And is diſtant therefrom 150 miles. Thus,

From *London* to *Cheſter* (as in *Cheſhire* Road) 144 miles. to 150. But by more accurate admeaſurement upon the Road it is found to be diſtant from *London* 193 miles.

This Town was founded by K. *Henry* the 2d. and finiſhed by K. *Edward* the firſt.

Things remarkable in this Shire.

Towards *Dee*, an Arm of the Sea, the Fields bear in some places Barley, in others Wheat, but generally throughout Rye, with better than a twenty fold increase (especially the first year they be broken up and sowen) and afterwards 4 or 5 crops together of Oats.

At the mouth of the River *Clind*, the Valley on the Land seemeth to be lower, and to lie under the Sea, and yet the Water (to the admiration of all beholders) never overfloweth into the Valleys.

Near unto *Holy Well*, was formerly found a very rich Mine of Silver, of which Money (small pieces) was coyned, and had stamped upon it the Plume of Feathers, being the Arms of the Princes of *Wales*.

Hard by *Kilken* is a little Well, (which (at certain times) Ebbs and Flows.

In this Shire is that excellent Well called St. *winifrids* Well, or *Holy* Well, so famous for the strange Cures of Aches and Lamenesses as is wonderful and much to be admired. The Water of it is extream cold, and the Brook which flows from it hath so plentiful and violent a Stream, that it is presently able to drive a Mill. The Stones about it are (as it were) spotted with bloody Spots; and there are many red Stones in the bottom of it. The Mos which grows on the sides of it, is of an excellent sweet smell, and they say that (though some of it be given away to all Strangers that come, yet) it never wasteth.

Anti-

Antiquity (saith *Speed*) reports concerning this Well, thus. 'That *winifrid* a chaste Christian 'Virgin, very fair and virtuous; was doated upon by 'a young Lustful Prince (or Lord) of the Country, 'who not long able to rule his head-strong affe-'ctions, having many times (in vain) attempted 'her Chastity, both by rich Gifts and large Pro-'mises, could not by any means obtain his de-'sires; he therefore (in a place of advantage) 'suddenly surprized and ravished her weak (yet 'resisting) Body. After the Deed done, the 'cruel Tyrant (to stop her cries and acclama-'tions) slew her, and cut off her head; out of 'which place did suddainly arise a Spring which 'continueth to this day, carrying from the Foun-'tain such a forcible Stream and Current, as the 'like is not found in Christendom.

Glamorgan-Shire.

THis Shire is bounded by *Monmouthſhire* on the Eaſt. By *Caermardenſhire* on the Weſt. By the River *Severn* on the South. And by *Brecknockſhire* on the North.

It containeth in length 48 miles. In breadth 27 miles. And in Circumference 116 miles.

This Shire hath a very Temperate Air, and is generally the pleaſanteſt place in all South *Wales*.

For the *Soil*, it is but barren and very hilly, the plaineſt part is that towards the Sea-Coaſts, which yieldeth plenty of Grain, and is moſt Inhabited. The Mountainous part is repleniſhed with Cattel, upon whoſe Hills you may behold whole herds.

The chief Commodities are Corn, Cattel and Sheep.

It

It is in the Dioceſs of *Landaffe*, and hath in it 118 Pariſhes.

Out of it are elected 2 Parliament Men.

Its Diviſion is into 10 Hundreds, *viz.*

Llangevelach,	*Llantriſſent*,
Swanzey,	*Dexiſpowys*,
Neath,	*Cardiff*,
Newcaſtle,	*Caerfily*,
Ogmor,	*Cowbridge*.

And in theſe Hundreds are 9 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Cowbridge, Tueſ.	*Penriſe*, Thurſ.
Cardiff, Wed. *and* Satur.	*Llantriſſent*, Frid. *Bridgend*, Sat.
Swanzey, W. *and* S.	*Neath*, Saturd.
Caerphilly, Thurſ.	*Glamorgan*,——

The Principal place in this Shire is *Landaffe*, which is the Biſhops See. It lies in the Latitude of 51 deg. 35 Minutes. It bears from *London* Weſt. And is diſtant therefrom 126 miles. Thus,

From *London* to *Monmouth* 99. (as in *Monmouthſhire*) to *Landaffe* 126. But by more accurate admeaſurement upon the Road, it is found to be diſtant from *London* 163 miles.

At *Tave* is a Harbour for Ships, and by that means is a friend to the Town, which is governed

by a Maior yearly elected out of 12 Aldermen, and assisted by 12 other Burgesses, a Town-Clerk, 4 Constables, and 2 Sergeants with Maces.

Things Remarkable in this Shire.

Upon the top of a Hill called *Minyd-morgan*, is a Monument with a strange Character, which the Dwellers thereabouts say, If any man read the same, he will die shortly after.

Upon the River *Ogmore*, and near unto *Newton*, in a sandy plain, about 500 foot from *Severn*, there springs a Well, the water whereof is not very clear; in which, at full Sea (in the Summer time) can hardly any water be gotten, but at the Ebb of the Tide it bubleth up amain. And it is observed that this Spring never riseth up to the brink, or overfloweth.

At *Abarbarry* in this Shire is a Cave under the bottom of a Hill, and on the top of it a gaping chink: And when the Wind is gathered into that hole, and tossed too and fro in the womb of it there is heard (as it were) a Musical sound, like that of Cymbals.

Giraldus affirms (saith *Speed*) 'That in a Rock 'or Clift upon the Sea-side, and Island *Barry* ly-'ing near the South-east point of this County, is 'heard out of a little chink, the noise (as it were) 'of Smiths at their work; one while, the blowing 'of Bellows to increase the heat; then the strokes 'of the Hammer, and sound of the Anvil; sometimes 'the noise of the Grindstone, in grinding of Iron 'Tools; Then the hissing Sparks of Steel Gads as 'they fly from their heating; with the puffing 'noise of Flames in a Furnace.

Merioneth-

Merioneth Shire.

THis Shire is bounded on the Eaſt by *Montgomeryſhire*. On the Weſt by the Iriſh Sea. On the South by *Cardiganſhire*. And on the North by *Carnarvanſhire* and *Denbyſhire*.

It containeth in length 38 miles. In breadth 28 miles. And in Circumference 111 miles.

The Air is indifferent wholſom.

The Soil is very barren, and it is very full of ſpired Hills, being the moſt Mountainous County in all *Wales*; *Caernarvanſhire* excepted. And the Shire is ſubject to very great winds.

The Commodities that this Shire affordeth, are Sheep, Fiſh, Fowl and Cottons.

It is in the Dioceſs of *Bangor*, and in it are 37 Pariſhes.

Out of it is elected only one Member of Parliament.

Its Division is into 6 Hundreds, *viz.*

Ardydwy,	*Talybont*,
Penllyn,	*Tystymanael*,
Tdeirmon,	*Mowthy*.

In these Hundreds are 3 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Belgelhe, Tuesday.	*Bala*, Saturday.
Harlech, Saturday.	

The principal Town in this Shire is *Harlech*, which lyes in the Latitude of 53 deg. 5 min. It bears from *London* N. W. by W. And is distant therefrom 176 miles. Thus,

From *London* to *Shrewsbury* 124 miles (as in *Shropshire*) to *welshpool* 137 miles. to *Harlech* 176 miles. But by an exact admeasurement upon the Road, it is found to be distant from *London* 218 miles.

This Town standeth bleak enough, and hath but few Inhabitants, neither are their Houses many, and those but of ordinary Building. It is annually governed by a Maior.

Things Remarkable in this County.

Near unto *Bala* is a great Pool of VVater that drowns at least 160 Acres of Ground, whose Nature is (as the Inhabitants report) such, That the high Land-Floods (though never so great) do

do not make (at any time) this Pool to swell bigger: But if the Air be troubled with violent Tempests of Wind, it then riseth above its Banks. The River *Dee* (saith *Speed*) runneth into this Pool with a sharp Stream, and slides through it without mixture of Waters. In this Pool is bred the Fish called *Guiniad*, which is never seen in *Dee*: And in *Dee* Salmons are taken, which are never found in this Pool.

Upon the Sea-Coasts of this Shire, great store of Herrings are taken.

Monmouth-

Monmouth-Shire.

IT is bounded on the East by *Glouceſterſhire*. On the West by *Brecknock* and *Glamorganſhire*. On the South by *Severn*. And on the North by *Herefordſhire*.

It containeth in length 29 miles. In breadth 20 miles. And in Circumference 84 miles.

The Air is temperate, healthful and cleer.

The Soil is Hilly, Woody and Rich; all places fruitful, and none barren. The Hills are grazed upon by Cattel and Sheep; and the Valleys are laden with Corn and Graſs.

The chief Commodities of this Shire are Cattel, Corn and Sheep.

It is in the Dioceſs of *Llandaff*, and in it are 127 Pariſhes.

Out of it are elected 3 Members to ſit in Parliament.

Its

Its Division is into 6 Hundreds, *viz.*

Wenlooge,	*Ragland*,
Abergaveny,	*Caldicot*,
Skenfrith,	*The Moor*.

And in these Hundreds are 7 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Uske, Mon. & Frid.	*Cheapstow*, Sat.
Abergavenny, Tues.	*Newport*, Sat.
Caerlyon, Thurs.	*Pont Poole*, Sat.
Monmouth, Sat.	

The principal place in this Shire is the City of *Monmouth*, situate in the Latitude of 51 deg. 57 min. It bears from *London* W. by N. And is distant therefrom 99 miles. Thus,

From *London* to *Glocester* 82 miles. (as in *Glocestershire*) to *Monmouth* 99. But by a more accurate admeasurement upon the Road, it is found to be 127 miles distant from *London*.

This Towns situation is pleasant and good, seated between the Rivers of *Monnow* and *Wye*; it hath 3 Gates for entrance, besides the Lock, or Tower at the Bridge. It is a Town of good repute, and well frequented. It is governed by a Maior, 2 Bailiffs, 15 Common-Councellors, a Town-Clerk, and 2 Sergeants for their Attendants.

The

The Earls and Dukes of *Monmouth* are,

Robert Carey, Earl of *Monmouth*.
James Scot, Duke of *Monmouth*.

Things Remarkable in this County.

The two Rivers of *Uske* and *Wye*, are full of Salmon and Trouts.

At *Chepstow*, the River *Wye* riseth to an exceeding great height.

At *Lanthony* Abby (saith *Cambden*) the Rain which the Mountains breed falls very often; The VVind blows strong, and almost all the Winter it is continually Cloudy and Misty; and, notwithstanding, there are seldom any Diseases among the Inhabitants there; And the grosser the Air is, the milder it is.

The Moor or Marsh near *Chepstow*, in the year 1606. suffered great loss; For that year at the change of the Moon in *February*, the *Severn*, at a Spring-Tide was droven back for three days together with a South wind, and swelled so high, that it came rushing in amain upon the tract lying so low, (and also upon the like flats in *Somersetshire*, over against it) overflowed all, overthrowing Houses, and drowning Cattel and some People.

On

On *Gold-Cliff*, are yellow Stones of a golden colour, which glitter by the reflection of the Sun beams, which makes some suspect a Mine to be there.

Merlin Propheſied, that when a ſtout Prince with a freckled face ſhould paſs over the Ford called *Rydpencarn*, being in a River called *Nantpencarn*, the *Welſh* ſhould be ſubdued; which accordingly came to paſs: For K. *Henry* the 2d, who paſſed over this Ford was freckle-faced; and as ſoon as the *Welſhmen* heard where the King came over, their hearts failed them becauſe of this Propheſie; and ſo they ſubmitted through too much credulity.

Montgomery-Shire.

THis Shire is bounded by *Shropſhire* on the Eaſt. By *Merionethſhire* on the Weſt. By *Radnorſhire* and *Cardiganſhire* on the South. And by *Denbyſhire* on the North.

It containeth in length 32 miles. In breadth 23 miles. And in Circumference 98 miles.

The Air is very wholſom and pleaſant.

The Soil (eſpecially on the Eaſt part of the Shire) may be compared with moſt of the Land, and doth far exceed any other Shire in *Wales*. The Weſt part is more Hilly, but upon them ſtore of Cattel do graze.

The chief Commodity of this Shire is Horſes.

It is in the Dioceſs of St. *Davids*, and hath in it 47 Pariſhes.

Out of it are elected 2 Members to ſit in Parliament.

Knight

Knight 1 | *Montgomery* 1

Its Diviſion is into 7 Hundreds, *viz.*

Mechavy,	*Kery*,
Kareegnion,	*Ykroſtly*,
Kyſylog,	*Kidriorn*.
Yſtradmarchel,	

And in theſe Hundreds are 8 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Welſh Pool, Monday.	*Llanvilling*, Thurſ.
Machynleth, Mon.	*Llanidloes*, Sat.
Newtowr, Tueſ.	*Anchor Poole*, ——
Montgomery, Thurſ.	*Long-Lymore*, ——

The principal or Shire-Town of this County is *Montgomery*, lying in the Latitude of 52 deg. 40 min. It bears from *London* N. W. by W. and is diſtant therefrom 122 miles. Thus,

From *London* to *Worceſter*, (as in *Worceſterſhire*) 85 miles. to *Tenbury* 101. to *Ludlow* 106. to *Biſhops Caſtle* 116. to *Montgomery* 122 miles. But by more accurate admeaſurement upon the Road it ſelf, the diſtance from *London* will be found to be 158 miles and a half.

This Town is ſeated upon the eaſie aſcent of a Hill, very wholſom for Air, and pleaſant for Situation: How this Town is Governed annually I do not find, but the Arms thereof is —— Azure, in a Border Or, a Lion Rampant of the Second.

This

This Town in the year 1605. received the Honour and Title of an Earldom; *Philip Herbert*, second Son of *Henry* Earl of *Pembroke* was the first Created.

Things Remarkable in this County.

This Shire in times past hath bred excellent Horses. There is not much more of note, only this I must not omit: That, *The People of this County* (as also those of *Merioneth*, *Caernarvan*, *Denbigh*, and *Flint*; which we call North *Wales*) *are very Generous*; *Of affable Conditions*; *Goodly for feature*; *Fair of Complexion*; *Couragious of Mind*; *Courteous to Strangers*. And *most True and Loyal to the English Crown*.

Pembroke-Shire.

IT is bounded by *Caermardenſhire* on the Eaſt. By the Iriſh Sea on the Weſt and South. And by *Cardiganſhire* on the North.

It containeth in length 33 miles. In breadth 22 miles. And in Circumference 122 miles.

The Air of this Shire is very Temperate.

The Soil (ſaith *Speed*) is as old as St. *Davids*, neither clad with Woods, nor garniſhed with Rivers, nor beautified with Fields, nor adorned with Meadows; but lyeth always open to the Wind and Storms.

Their chief Commodities are Pit-Coals, Fiſh and Fowl.

It is in the Dioceſs of St. *Davids*. And it hath in it 145 Pariſhes.

Out of it are elected 3 Parliament Men.

Its

Its Diviſion is into 7 Hundreds, *viz.*

Kemes,	*Rowſe*,
Killgarran,	*Caſtle Martin*,
Dungledy,	*Merberth.*
Dewpſland,	

And in theſe Hundreds are 8 Market-Towns, *viz.*

Haverford, Tu. & Sa.	*Fiſhgard*, Friday.
Kilgarven, Wedn	*Pembroke*, Sat.
Nowbeth, Wed.	*Newport*, Sat.
Tenby, Wed. & S.	*Wiſton*, Sat.

The Principal (or Shire-Town) in this County is *Pembroke*. It lyes in the Latitude of 51 deg. 48 min. It bears from *London* W. by N. And is diſtant therefrom 195 miles. Thus,

From *London* to *Monmouth* 99 miles (as in *Monmouthſhire*) to *Brecknock* 124. to *Caermarden* 159. to *Pembroke* 195. But by more accurate admeaſurement it is found to be diſtant from *London* 254 miles.

The Town is ſeated in a very barren place, and is as little inhabited as any part in all *Wales* of a Town.

There are two Harbours in the Shire, *viz.* *Tenby*, and *Milford*; the laſt of which is a Haven of ſuch capacity, that 16 Creeks, 5 Bays, and 13 Roads are therein contained. The Town is weakly

weakly walled about, having 3 Gates for Paſſage, and at the Weſt end a Caſtle.

How the Town is annually governed I find not, and the Arms or Seal is a Caſtle upon a Hill Proper.

The Earls of *Pembroke* ſince the firſt Conſtitution.

R. C. Strongbow, }
William Marſhall, }
William Valence, } Earl of *Pembroke*.
Lawrence Haſtings, }
John D. of *Bedford*, }
William de la Pool, Marqueſs.
Jaſper Hatfield, }
William Herbert, } Earl of *Pembroke*.
Edw. Pr. of *Wales*.
Anne Bolloyne, Marchioneſs.
William Herbert, Earl of *Pembroke*.

Things Remarkable in this County.

In the days of *Giraldus Cambrenſis*, certain *Flemmings* inhabited this Shire which were very skilful in Southſaying, by looking into the Entrals of Beaſts.

In the Rocks in this Shire, there breeds a rare kind of Faulcon, which is thus deſcribed. The head is flat and low, the Feathers laid in Rows,

Rows, the Legs pale and wan, the Claws ſlender and wide ſpread, and the Bill ſoaked round.

'It is reported that about 300 years ago, that 'for 5 Generations the Father of the Family in 'the Earldom of *Pembroke* (their name was *Haſtings*) never ſaw his Son.

At the time when *Henry* the Second made his abode in *Ireland*, were extraordinary and laſting Storms of VVind and VVeather; ſo that the ſandy Shoar on the Coaſt of this Shire was laid bare to the very bare ground, the which had lain hid for many ages. Upon this (upon farther ſearch) the people found great Trunks of Trees, which when they had digged up, they were apparently Lopped; ſo that one might ſee the ſtroaks of the Axe upon them, as if they had been hewen but the day before. The Earth looked very black, and the wood of theſe Trunks was altogether like Ebony, both for colour and hardneſs. When this diſcovery was firſt made, the Trees lay ſo thick, that the whole ſhoar ſeemed nothing but a lopped Grove; Whence may be gathered (ſaith my Author) that the Sea hath overflowed much Land on this Coaſt.

About *Kilgarran* are abundance of Salmons taken: And there alſo is a place called *Salmons-Leap*; for this Reaſon. The Salmon coveteth to get into freſh-water Rivers to Spawn, and when they come to places where the water falls down ſuddenly from ſome higher place (as many ſuch there be) they uſe this piece of

of natural Policy. They bend themſelves backward, and take their Tails in their Mouths, and with all their force (unlooſing their Circle on a ſuddain) he mounteth up before the fall of the Stream: And therefore theſe downright Falls, (or rather Cataracts of water) are called *Salmon-Leaps*.

In the Iſland of *Scalmey*, on the Weſt ſide of this Shire there grows abundance of wild Thyme.

Radnorſhire.

THis Shire is bounded on the Eaſt by *Herefordſhire*. On the Weſt and South by *Brecknockſhire*. And on the North by *Montgomeryſhire*.

It containeth in length 27 miles. In breadth 20 miles. And in Circumference 8 miles.

This Shire hath cold Air and ſharp, becauſe of the Snow lying long unmelted under the ſhady Hills and hanging Rocks, of which there are many.

The Soil (ſaith *Speed*) is hungry, though not barren; but that on the Eaſt and South parts is the beſt. The North and Weſt are rough and churliſh, and hardly bettered by painful Labour; ſo that they ſerve chiefly for the reering of Cattel, and Horſes.

Their Commodities are Cattel, Cheeſe, and Horſes.

It is in the Dioceſs of *Hereford*. And hath in it 52 Pariſhes.

Out of it are elected 2 Members to ſit in Parliament.

Knight

Knight 1 | *Radnor* 1

Its Diviſion is into 6 Hundreds, *viz.*

Knighton,	*Radnor*,
Rayadergowy,	*Poinſcaſtle*,
Kevenlice,	*Collowyni.*

And in theſe Hundreds are 3 Market-Towns, *viz.*

New Radnor, Thurſ.	*Preſtaine*, Saturday.
Knighton, Thurſ.	

The Shire-Town is *Radnor*. It lies in the Latitude of 52 deg. 22 min. It bears from *London* W. N. W. And is diſtant therefrom 115 miles. Thus,

From *London* to *Worceſter* 85 miles (as in *Worceſterſhire*) to *Radnor* 115. But by more accurate admeaſurement, the diſtance is found to be 148 miles from *London*.

The Town of *Radnor* is pleaſantly ſeated under a Hill, whereon formerly ſtood a large and ſtrong Caſtle. Although *Radnor* be the Shire-Town, yet *Preſtayn* (for beauteous Building) is the beſt in this Shire, a Town of good Commerce and Trade, and of late years much frequented.

There is no Remarque of note in all this Shire.

OF THE ISLANDS ABOUT England.

I. *Of* MAN *Iſland.*

THis Iſland lyeth open on the Eaſt againſt *Lancaſhire.* On the Weſt againſt *Ireland.* On the South againſt *Angleſey.* And on the North againſt *Scotland.*

It containeth in length 35 miles. In breadth (in the broadeſt place) 10 miles. And in Circumference 82 miles.

The Air is cold and ſharp, and needs muſt, having for a ſhelter nothing but a Wall of Water.

The

The Soil is reasonable fruitful, both for Corn and Cattel, and by the industry of the Inhabitants yieldeth sufficient of every thing for its self, and a moderate supply for other Countries.

The chief Commodities are Corn, Cattel, Fish, Hemp and Flax.

The People of this Island are happy in this, That all Controversies are there determined by certain Judges (whom they call *Deemsters*, chosen among themselves) without Writings or other charges. If any complaint be made to the Magistrate of wrong done or received, he presently takes up a Stone, and fixeth his mark upon it, and delivereth it to the Plaintiff; by vertue of which, he both calls his Adversary to appearance, and also Summons his Witnesses. If the Cause be more difficult or litigious, and cannot be ended by the Magistrate, it is then referred to 12 men, whom they term, *The Keys of the Island.*

This Island is so well managed for Civil Rule and Government, that every man there possesseth his own in peace, and safety. No man liveth in fear of losing what he hath. And the men there are not inclinable to Robbing, Pilfering, or Licentious living.

The Inhabitants are generally Religiously given, and do much Reverence to their Pastors, daily frequenting the Church, and avoiding all Controversies either Ecclesiastical or Civil.

The Gentrey do much imitate the people of *Lancashire*; both for their honest Carriage and good House-keeping.

Things Remarkable in this Island.

The middle part of this Island riseth up with high Hills, the highest of which is called *Sceasull*; from the top whereof (upon a cleer day) a man may easily behold three Kingdoms at once, *viz.* *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*.

The Women of this Countrey, whensoever they go out of their doors, gird themselves about with their Winding-sheet that they purpose to be Buried in, to shew themselves mindful of their Mortality.

If a Woman at any time be condemned to die; she is sowed up in a Sack, and flung from a Rock into the Sea.

In the South part of the Island, the Speech of the Inhabitants doth much incline to the *Irish* Tone, as the Northern Inhabitants Speech doth to the *Scotch*.

The Island is defended by 2 Castles, in it are 14 Parishes, and 5 Market-Towns.

II. *Of* WIGHT *Iſland.*

THis Iſland is encompaſſed round with the Brittiſh Sea.

It containeth in length 20 miles. In breadth 12 miles, and in Circumference 60 miles.

The Air is delightful and very wholſom.

The Soil is very fruitful, produceing Corn, not enough only to ſupply the Inhabitants of the Iſland; but to ſupply other neighbouring people.

The Sea about this Iſland is exceeding full of Fiſh: And the Land is well ſtored with Grain and Cattel, and almoſt all places are ſtored with Conies, Hares, Partridges and Pheaſants.

The chief Commodities are Cattel, Sea-Fowl, Corn and Fiſh.

It is in the Dioceſs of *Worceſter*. And hath in it 36 Pariſhes.

Its Diviſion is into two Medens, *viz.*

Eaſt-Meden, | *Weſt*-Meden.

In it are 3 Market-Towns.

The Principal Town in this Island is *Newport*, lying in the Latitude of 50 deg. 35 min.

This Town of *Newport* is well seated, and much frequented. It is very populous. It hath an entrance into the Island from the Haven, and a passage for Vessels of small Burthen unto the Key. It is Governed by a Maior and Burgesses.

Things Remarkable in this Island.

In the year of Christ 1176. in this Island it raigned a Shower of Blood, which continued the space of 2 hours.

III. *Of* JERSEY *Iſland.*

THis Iſland lyeth upon the Brittiſh Sea, and hath upon the North parts the Coaſts of *Hampſhire*, and on the South the Countrey of *Normandy*.

It containeth in length 10 miles. In breadth 6 miles. And in Circumference 38 miles.

It is a very delightful and pleaſant Iſland.

The Soil is very fertile, and produceth great ſtore of Corn and Cattel, but eſpecially Sheep in abundance, whoſe Wool is very fine and white, of which they make Stockings.

The chief Commodities are Fiſh, Cattel, Sheep, Lobſters, Wool, and in Summer the beſt Lobſters *England* affords.

Firing (as Wood) is very ſcarce, and their chief firing is Turff, Furze, *&c.*

In the Iſland are 12 Pariſhes, and 4 Caſtles.

The Captain is the Governour of the Iſland, who appointeth certain Officers under them, the principal of them hath the Title of Bailiff, who in

Civil Causes hath the assistance of 12 Jurors to determine differences and minister Justice, in this order, *viz.* In Criminal Matters 7; In Matters of Reason and Equity 5. Their 12 are chosen out of the 12 Parishes, so that no man goeth farther to complain than to his own Jurate in ordinary Controversies; But matters of moment and difficulty are determined before the Bailiff in a general Meeting.

Things Remarkable in this Island.

The Inhabitants speak *French*, but very corruptly.

There are 2 small Islands adjacent to this Island, the one called St. *Albans*, the other *Hillary*.

The most of the Sheep bred in this Island have 4 Horns apiece.

IV. *Of* GARNSEY *Iſland.*

THis Iſland is encompaſſed by the *Britiſh* Sea, (as *Jerſey* was.)

It containeth in length 13 miles. In breadth 9 miles. And in Circumference 36 miles.

The Temperature of the Air and Climate differs nothing from that of *Jerſey*.

The Soil is very fruitful, yielding great plenty of Graſs for their Sheep and other Cattel.

The chief Commodities, are Sheep, Fiſh, Fowl, Sider.

The Government of this Iſland is much the ſame with that of *Jerſey*.

Their Cuſtomes and Conditions do more reſemble the people of *England*.

It hath in it 10 Pariſhes. One Market-Town, being alſo a Haven, and is called St. *Peter's Port*.

Things Remarkable in this Iſland.

The Fields of this Iſland in the Summer time, are ſo naturally garniſhed with Flowers of all ſorts, that (ſaith *Speed*) being in it he might conceit

conceit himſelf to be in a pleaſant artificial Garden. The Inhabitants within theſe 100 years have taken great delight in planting of Fruit-Trees (eſpecially Apples) of which they make ſtore of Syder.

Amongſt the Rocks of this Iſland are found a hard Stone called Emerill, much uſed by Goldſmiths and Lapidaries for their cutting of other precious Stones.

In this Iſland is neither Toad, Adder, Snake, or other venomous Creature to be found. But in *Jerſey* (though the Air and Climate be the ſame with this of *Garnſey*) they have great ſtore of ſuch Creatures.

THere are 2 other Iſlands, namely *Holy Iſland* and *Farne Iſland*, in neither of which is any thing Remarkable; and ſo I ſhall ſay nothing concerning them.

The Names of the ſeveral Cinque-Ports of *England*, and in what County each of them are, *viz.*

Dover, *Rumney*, *Sandwich* } in *Kent*.

Haſtings, *Rye*, *Seaford*, *Winchelſey* } in *Suſſex*.

An

An Account of the ſeveral Monaſteries, Priories, Frieries, Nunneries, Colledges and Hoſpitals, in every County in *England*, and Dioceſſes in *Wales*, which were Demoliſhed in the Reign of K. *Henry* the VIII. and the Annual Revenue of them.

Counties Names.	Monasteries.	Priories.	Frieries..
Barkſhire	5	2	1
Bedfordſhire	1	6	3
Buckinghamſhire	1	1	1
Cambridgeſhire	9	14	4
Cheſhire	5	1	3
Cornwall	11	3	1
Cumberland	4	4	1
Derbyſhire	8	2	0
Devonſhire	14	10	1
Dorcetſhire	7	2	2
Durham	4	0	0
Eſſex	13	14	3
Glouceſterſhire	11	3	1
Hantſhire	8	10	6
Herefordſhire	2	6	1
Hertfordſhire	2	12	3
Huntingdonſhire	2	4	0
Kent	9	13	6
Lancaſhire	5	5	0
Leiceſterſhire	9	6	0
Lincolnſhire	32	24	5
London	3	3	0
Middleſex	3	3	5

Numeries.	Colledges.	Hospitals.	Valuation. l.	s.	d.
3	3	2	6368	12	8
4	3	3	3054	10	3
2	1	0	0730	01	11½
7	1	4	4002	11	10
2	3	1	1447	2	0⅓
0	2	0	1287	0	6⅓
2	22	0	2549	12	9
3	3	1	1055	12	11⅓
2	1	1	5394	2	6
3	3	1	4520	6	9
1	10	4	2696	15	0
2	2	4	7013	8	6
2	1	5	7302	5	10½
3	3	4	7218	17	5
2	0	1	0522	4	5
5	1	3	4076	3	10
2	8	1	2743	5	6½
9	1	13	8840	18	7½
0	6	0	2288	19	8⅓
3	4	5	4833	11	9⅓
6	5	3 1	1654	12	0½
4	2	11 1	2595	8	0
2	9	5	3550	0	8

Counties Names.	Monasteries.	Priories.	Frieries.
Norfolk	12	20	16
Northamptonshire	6	6	4
Nottinghamshire	3	6	2
Northumberland	2	2	4
Oxfordshire	7	7	5
Rutlandshire	0	1	0
Shropshire	8	5	6
Staffordshire	4	10	2
Somersetshire	10	8	2
Suffolk	13	15	3
Surrey	3	4	3
Sussex	8	9	3
Warwickshire	4	10	3
Wiltshire	3	13	4
Westmorland	1	0	1
Worcestershire	7	4	2
Yorkshire	33	10	11
Asaph Dioceſs	4	0	0
Bangor Dioceſs.	5	1	3
David Dioceſs	6	5	2
Landaffe Dioceſs	6	6	3
	314	290	125

Nunneries.	Colledges.	Hospitals.	Valuation. l.	s.	d.
5	9	4	6128	1	3
7	7	3	4731	15	6
1	4	3	2763	7	7½
3	3	1	1252	15	10
4	1	3	3078	1	6
0	0	1	0043	12	4
0	3	2	2757	14	6½
5	8	3	1902	17	3½
3	5	6	9324	17	2
3	4	1	5390	7	9
0	1	1	4883	14	0½
5	3	4	3355	10	7
6	6	4	3839	3	0
4	4	8	4044	17	1½
0	0	0	0166	10	6
2	2	2	4896	1	8
23	15	10 1	4611	3	5
1	0	1	0808	5	5
0	2	0	0298	18	2
0	7	0	1548	3	7
1	1	0	0925	12	0
142	198	129	183508	-1-	11½

A TABLE ſhewing the Beginning of the Reigns, the time of the Reigning, the Termination or Ending of the Reigns, and the number of Years ſince the ending of the Reigns of every of the *Engliſh*, *Saxon* and *Daniſh* Monarchs, from King *Egbert* to the *Norman* Conqueſt.

Kings Names.	Began to Reign.
1 *Egbert*	818
2 *Ethelwolf*	836
3 *Ethelbald*	857
4 *Ethelbert*	858
5 *Etheldred*	863
6 *Alfred*	873
7 *Edward* I. *Saxon*	900
8 *Ethelstan*	924
9 *Edmund*	940
10 *Edred*	946
11 *Edwyn*	955
12 *Edgar*	959
13 *Edward* II. *Saxon*	979
14 *Ethelred*	982
15 *Edmond* II.	1016
The Daniſh Line.	
16 *Canutus*	1017
17 *Herold* I.	1037
18 *Hardicanutus*	1040
19 *Edward* Confeſſor.	1042
20 *Herold* II.	1065
The Saxon Line reſtored.	

Reigned Years.	Ended their Reign.	Since their Reign.
18	836	842
21	857	821
1	858	820
5	863	815
10	873	805
27	900	778
24	924	754
16	940	738
6	946	732
9	955	723
4	959	719
20	979	699
27	1006	672
34	1016	662
1	1017	661
20	1037	641
3	1040	638
2	1042	626
23	1065	613
2	1067	611

A TABLE OF THE KINGS and QUEENS of *ENGLAND* since the *Norman* Conqueſt.

Kings and Queens.	Born anno	Began to Reign.
William 1	1023	1066 October 14.
William 2	1057	1087 September 9.
Henry 1	1068	1100 Auguſt 2.
Stephen	1105	1135 December 1.
The *Saxon* Line Reſtored.		
Henry 2	1132	1154 October 25.
Richard 1	1152	1189 July 6.
John	1165	1199 April 6.
Henry 3	1207	1216 October 19.
Edward 1	1239	1272 November 16.
Edward 2	1283	1307 July 7.
Edward 3	1312	1326 January 25.
Richard 2	1366	1377 June 21.
The Line of *Lancaſter*.		
Henry 4	1367	1399 September 29.
Henry 5	1584	1412 March 20.
Henry 6	1421	1422 Auguſt 31.
The Line of *York*.		
Edward 4	1442	1460 March 4.
Edward 5	1433	1471 April 9.
Richard 3	1448	1483 June 18.
The Families United.		
Henry 7	1459	1485 Auguſt 22.
Henry 8	1491	1508 April 22.
Edward 6	1537	1547 January 28.
Q. Mary	1518	1553 July 6.
Q. Eliz.	1533	1558 November 17.
The Union of the two Kingdoms.		
James	1566	1602 March 24.
Charles 1	1600	1625 March 27.
Charles 2	1630	1648 January 30.

Reigned Y.	M.	Since their Reigns Ended.			Buried at
20	11	591	September	9.	Caen Norm.
12	11	578	Auguſt	2.	Wincheſter.
35	4	543	December	1.	Reading.
18	11	524	October	26.	Feverſham.
The *Saxon* Line Reſtored.					
35	9	489	July	6.	Fountever.
9	9	479	April	6.	Fountever.
17	6	462	October	19.	Worceſter.
56	1	406	November	16.	Weſtminſter.
34	8	371	July	7.	Weſtminſter.
19	6	352	January	25.	Glouceſter.
51	5	301	June	21.	Weſtminſter.
22	3	279	September	29.	Weſtminſter.
The Line of *Lancaſter*.					
13	6	265	March	20.	Canterbury.
9	5	256	Auguſt	31.	Weſtminſter.
38	6	218	March	4.	Windſor.
The Line of *York*.					
23	1	195	April	9.	Wincheſter.
0	2	195	June	18.	Not known.
2	2	193	Auguſt	22.	Leiceſter.
The Families United.					
23	8	169	April	21.	Weſtminſter.
37	10	132	June	28.	Windſor.
6	5	125	July	6.	Weſtminſter.
5	4	120	November	16.	Weſtminſter.
44	4	76	March	24.	Weſtminſter.
The Union of the two Kingdoms.					
22	0	53	March	27.	Weſtminſter.
23	11	30	January	30.	Windſor.

Whom God grant long to Reign.

A Catalogue of the Peers and Nobility of *England* according to their Precedence.

Dukes.

James, Duke of *York* and *Albany*, Earl of *Ulster*, Lord High Admiral of *England*, the King's only Brother. Created *Jan.* 27. 1643.

Rupert Duke of *Cumberland*, and Earl of *Holderneſſe*. Jan. 24. 1643.

The Lord { Chancellor, Keeper, Treaſurer, Privy Seal } Take place of all the other Dukes

Thom

Thomas Howard	Duke of	*Norfolk.*
Francis Seymour		*Somerset.*
George Villiers		*Buckingham.*
Christopher Monk		*Albemarle.*
James Fitz-Roy		*Monmouth.*
Henry Cavendish		*New-Castle.*
Charles Lenos		*Richmond.*
Charles Fitz-Roy		*Southampton.*
Henry Fitz-Roy		*Grafton.*

Marquesses.

Charles Pawlet	Marq. of	*Winchester.*
Henry Somerset		*Worcester.*
Henry Pierrepoint		*Dorchester.*

Earls.

The L.	High Chamberlain of *England.*	Take Place of all Earls in respect of their Places.
	Steward of the King's Houshold.	
	Chamberlain of the King's Houshold.	

Aubry de Vere	Earl of	*Oxford.*
Charles Talbot		*Shrewsbury.*
Anthony Grey		*Kent.*
William Stanly		*Derby.*
John Manours		*Rutland.*
Theophil. Haſtings		*Huntington.*
William Ruſſell		*Bedford.*
Philip Herbert		*Pembroke.*
Edward Clinton		*Lincoln.*
Charles Howard		*Nottingham.*
James Howard		*Suffolk.*
Charles Sackville		*Dorſet* and *Middleſex.*
James Cecill		*Saliſbury.*
John Cecill		*Exceſter.*
John Egerton		*Bridgewater.*
Robert Sidney		*Leiceſter.*
James Compton		*Northampton.*
Edward Rich		*Warwick & Holland.*
Will. Cavendiſh		*Devonſhire.*
William Fielding		*Denbigh.*
John Digby		*Briſtol.*
Charles Sackvill		*Middleſex* and *Dorſet.*
Gilbert Holles		*Clare.*
Oliver St. John.		*Bullingbrook.*

Charles

Charles Fane	Earl of	*Weſtmorland.*
Robert Montague		*Mancheſter.*
Charles Howard		*Berkshire.*
John Sheffield		*Mulgrave.*
William Leg		*Marlborough.*
Thomas Savage		*Rivers.*
Robert Berty		*Lindſey.*
John Cary		*Dover ex.*
Charles Knollys		*Banbury.*
Henry Mordant		*Peterborough.*
Thomas Gray		*Stamford.*
Heneage Finch		*Winchelſey.*
Charles Dormer		*Caernarvan*
Mountjoy Blount		*Newport.*
Philip Stanhop		*Cheſterfield.*
John Tufton		*Thanet.*
Tho. Weſton		*Portland.*
Will. Wentworth		*Strafford.*
Robert Spencer		*Sunderland.*
Nicholas Lerke		*Scarſdale.*
John Wilmot		*Rocheſter.*
Henry Jermin		*St. Albans.*
Edw. Montague		*Sandwich.*
James Butler		*Brecknock.*
Henry Hyde		*Clarendon.*
Arthur Capel		*Eſſex.*
Robert Brukenel		*Cardigan.*
Arthur Anneſley		*Angleſey.*
John Greenvill		*Bath.*

Charles Howard	Earls of	*Carliſle.*
William Craven		*Crave.*
Robert Bruce		*Aylesbury.*
Richard Boyle		*Burlington.*
Henry Bennet		*Arlington.*
Anth. AſhlyCooper		*Shaftsbury.*
George Fitz-Roy		*Northumberland.*
Henry Howard		*Norwich.*
William Herbert		*Powys.*
Edw. Henry Lee		*Litchfield.*
Charles Fitz-Charles		*Plymouth.*
Thomas Leonard		*Suſſex.*
Thomas Osborn		*Darby.*
John Maitland		*Gilford.*
Lewis de Duras.		*Feverſham.*
Charles——		*Burford.*

Viſcounts.

Viſcounts.

Leiceſter Devereux	Viſcount	*Hereford.*
Francis Brown		*Montague.*
James Fiennes		*Say and Seale.*
Edward Conway		*Conway.*
Baptiſt Noel		*Cambden.*
William Howard		*Stafford.*
Thomas Bellaſis		*Faulconberg.*
John Mordant		*Mordant.*
George Savill		*Hallifax.*
Robert Paſton		*Yarmouth.*
Francis Newport		*Newport* of *Bradford.*

Barons.

George Nevill	Lord	*Abergavenny.*
James Touchet		*Audly.*
Charles Weſt		*De la Ware.*
George Berkley		*Berkley.*
Thomas Parker		*Morley* and *Montage.*
Cogniers Darcy		*Darcy*, and *Meynel.*
William Stourton		*Stourton.*
Henry		*Sandys, de la Vine.*
Benj. Mildmay		*Fitzwater.*
Thomas Windſor		*Windſor.*

Wingfield Cromwell	Lord	*Cromwell*
Ralph Eure		*Eure.*
Philip Wharton		*Wharton.*
Will. Willoughby		*Willoughby* of *Parham.*
William Pagett		*Paget.*
Charles North		*North*, and Baron *Grey* of *Rolſton.*
William Bruges		*Shandois.*
James Berty		*Norris.*
William Petre		*Petre.*
Digby Gerard		*Gerard* of *Gerard Bromley.*
Charles Stanhop		*Stanhop.*
Henry Arundell		*Arundel* of *Wardour.*
Chriſtopher Roper		*Tenham.*
Robert Grevill		*Brook.*
Edw. Montague		*Mountague of Boughton.*
Ford Grey		*Grey* of *Wark.*
John Roberts		*Roberts.*
John Lovelace		*Lovelace.*
John Pawlet		*Pawlet.*
William Maynord		*Maynard.*
George Coventry		*Coventry.*
James		*Eſrick.*
Charles Mohun		*Mohun.*

William

William Boteler		*Boteler.*
Edw. Herbert		*Herbert of Cherbiery.*
Francis Seymore		*Seymour.*
Thomas Leigh		*Leigh* of *Stoneleigh.*
Chriſtopher Hatton		*Hatton.*
Richard Byron		*Byron.*
Richard Vaughan		*Vaughan.*
Charles Smith		*Carington.*
Will. Widdrington		*Widdrington.*
Humble Ward		*Ward.*
Tho. Culpepper		*Culpepper.*
Iſaac Aſtley		*Aſtley.*
John Lucas	Lord	*Lucas.*
John Bellaſis		*Bellaſis.*
Edw. Watſon		*Rokingham.*
Charles Gerard		*Gerard* of *Brandon*
Gilbert Sutton		*Lexinton.*
Char. Kirkhaven		*Wotton.*
Marm. Langdale		*Langdal.*
Will. Croft		*Croft dead.*
John Berkley		*Berkly* of *Stratton.*
Denzil Holles.		*Holles.*
Char. Cornwallis		*Cornwallis.*
George Booth		*De la Mere.*
Horatio Townſend		*Townſend.*
John Crew		*Crew.*
John Freſcheville		*Freſcheville.*

Rich. Arundell	Lord	*Arundel* of *Trerice.*
Thomas Butler		*Butler* of *Moor-Park.*
Thomas Clifford		*Clifford* of *Chudley.*
Richard Butler		*Weſton.*
Charles North		*Grey* of *Rollſton*, and L. *North* of *Cartlidge.*
Heneage Finch.		*Daventry.*

The Lords Spiritual.

Sancroft, *Rich. Sterne* } Arch-Biſhop of { *Canterbury.* *York.*

Iſaac Barrow	Biſhop of	*St. Aſaph.*
Humphrey Lloyd		*Bangor.*
Peter Mew		*Bath* and *Wells.*
Guy Carleton		*Briſtol.*
Edward Rainbow		*Carliſle.*
John Pierſon		*Cheſter.*
Ralph Brideoake		*Chicheſter.*
Thomas Wood		*Coventry* & *Lichf.*
William Lucie		*St. Davids.*
Nathanael Crew		*Durham.*
Peter Gunning		*Ely.*

Thomas

Thomas Lamplugh	Bishop of	*Exceſter.*
John Prichard.		*Glouceſter.*
Herbert Crofts		*Hereford.*
VVilliam Lloyd		*Landaffe.*
Thomas Barlow		*Lincoln.*
Henry Compton		*London.*
Anthony Sparrow		*Norwich.*
John Fell		*Oxford.*
Joſeph Henſhaw		*Peterborough.*
John Dolben		*Rocheſter.*
Seth VVard		*Saliſbury.*
George Morley		*VVincheſter*
James Fleetwood		*VVorceſter.*

A CATALOGUE of all the Biſhopricks in the two Provinces of *Canterbury* and *York*. The Names of what Cities, Shires, or Counties are in each Dioceſs. How many Pariſhes in each Dioceſs. How many of them are Impropriations. The Annual Revenue of each Biſhoprick as it is in the Kings Book. And how the Clergies Tenths are rated in each of them.

The Dioceſs of Canterbury.	Pariſhes.
Kent part.	257
St. Aſaph.	
Part of *Denbigh.* *Flint.* *Montgomery.* *Merioneth.* *Shropſhire.*	121
Bangor.	
All *Carnarvan.* *Angleſey.*	
Part of *Denbigh.* *Montgomery.* *Merioneth.*	107
Bath and Wells.	
Somerſetſhire all.	388
Briſtol.	
Briſtol City. *Dorſetſhire* all.	236

Impropriations.	Valuation. l. s. d. q.	Clergies Tenths. l. s. d. q.
000	2816-17-09-1	0651-18-02-1
000	0187-11-06-0	0186-19-07-3
036	0131-16-04-0	0151-14-03-1
160	0533-01-03-0	0353-18-00-3
064	0338-08-04-0	0353-18-00-3

	Parishes.
Chichester.	
Sussex all.	250
Coventry and Lichfield.	
All *Darbyshire.* *Staffordshire.*	557
Part of *Warwickshire.* *Shropshire.*	
Ely.	
All *Cambridgeshire.* *Ely* Isle.	141
St. Davids.	
All *Pembrookshire.* *Cardiganshire.* *Radnorshire.* *Brecknockshire.*	308
Part of *Monmouth.* *Hereford.* *Montgomery.* *Glamorgan.*	
Excester.	
All *Devonshire.* *Cornwall.*	604

Impropri-ations.	Valuation. *l. s. d. q*	Clergies Tenths. *l. s. d. q.*
112	0677-01-00-3	0287-02-00-3
250	0559-18-02-3	0590-16-11-1
075	2134-18-05-3	0384-14-09-1
120	0457-01-10-3	0336-14-10-0
239	0500-00-00-0	1200-15-02-0

	Parishes.
Glocester.	
Glocesterſhire all.	267
Hereford.	
Hereſordſhire all.	313
Shropſhire part.	
Landaffe.	
Part of *Glamorgan.* *Monmouth.*	107
Lincoln.	
All *Lincolnſhire.* *Leiceſterſhire.* *Bedfordſhire.* *Buckinghamſhire.* *Huntingdonſhire.*	1255
Hertfordſhire part.	
London.	
All *Middleſex.* *Eſſex.*	622
Part of *Hertfordſhire.*	
Norwich.	
All *Norfolk.* *Suffolk.*	1181

Impropriations.	Valuation. l. s. d. q.	Clergies Tenths. l. s. d. q.
125	0315-17-02-0	0358-15-00-0
136	0768-10-06-3	340-02-02-2
098	0154-14-01-0	155-05-04-0
577	0894-10-01-2	751-14-06-0
189	1119-08-40-0	821-15-01-0
385	0899-18-07-2	1117-13-00-1

	Parishes.
Oxford.	
Oxfordshire all.	195
Peterborough.	
All { *Northamptonshire.* *Rutlandshire.*	293
Rochester.	
Kent Part.	098
Salisbury.	
All { *Barkshire.* *Wiltshire.*	544
Worcester.	
Worcester all. *Warwickshire* part.	241
Winchester.	
All { *Surrey.* *Southampton.* Isle of *Wight.* Isle of *Jersey.* Isle of *Garnsey.* *Sark* and *Ald.*	362

Impropriations.	Valuation. l. s. d. q.	Clergies Tenths. l. s. d. q.
88	0354-16-04-2	255-08-00-0
91	0414-19-11-0	520-16-08-0
36	0358-03-02-1	222-14-06-3
109	1367-11-08-0	901-08-01-0
071	1049-17-03-3	228-00-00-0
131	2973-04-02-3	846-01-00-0

The Dioceſs of York.	
Nottinghamſhire. *Yorkſhire* part.	581
Carliſle.	
Cumberland part. *Weſtmorland* all.	093
Cheſter.	
All { *Cheſhire.* *Lancaſhire.*	256
Part of { *Yorkſhire.* *Cumberland.*	
Durham.	
Durham all. *Northumberland* part. *Yorkſhire* part.	135
Man.	
The Iſle of *Man.*	017

Impropriations.	Valuation.	Clergies Tenths.
	l. *s.* *d.* *q.*	*l.* *s.* *d.* *q.*
336	1609-19-02-0	1113-17-09-3
018	0530-04-11-2	0161-01-07-2
101	0420-01-08-0	0435-12-00-0
087	1821-01-05-1	0385-05-06-2

The Total Number of

Dukes	11
Marqueſſes	3
Earls	73
Viſcounts	11
Barons	66
Baronets	668
Arch-Biſhops	2
Biſhops	24
Principal Secretaries of State	2
Judges	12
Judges of the Court of Kings Bench	4
Judges of the Court of Common Pleas	4
Barons of *Exchequer*	4
Counties in *England*	39
Counties in *Wales*	13
Iſlands	8
Parliament Men	509
Hundreds	768
Market-Towns	713
Pariſhes	9241

FINIS.